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JAPANESE-AMERICAN CRISIS.

"Veiled Threat" Resented.

"CAUSE FOR GRAVE ANXIETY."

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, April 15. The Note sent by Ambassador Hanihara to Mr. Hughes, accompanied by a resume of the Gentlemen's Agreement, declared that the substitution of the proposed legislation practically debarring Japanese, would not only offend a friendly nation but would also seem to involve the good faith and honour of the Japanese Government. Mr. Hanihara concluded:

"Relying on the confidence you have been good enough to show me always, I have stated, or rather repeated, all this to you very candidly and in the friendly spirit, for I realize, as I believe you do, the grave consequences which the enactment of the Bill will bring upon the otherwise happy and mutually advantageous relations of our two countries."

Before the publication of Mr. Hanihara's Note, many Senators favoured an amendment intended to have regard to the sensibilities of Japan by continuing the Gentlemen's Agreement, but now Senators express the strongest resentment at what is construed as an effort on the part of another nation to influence Congress by an implied suggestion of retaliation. It is understood that the administration regards the exclusion of Japanese as a minor of the larger policy of maintaining in the Pacific the understanding reached at the Conference on the limitation of naval armaments.

Authoritative circles believe that the President may veto the Immigration Bill on account of its Japanese feature, but, in view of the bitter feeling aroused by "the veiled threat" of the Japanese Note, his veto appears likely to be over-ridden by Congress.

Amendment Adopted.

Washington, April 15. The Senate has adopted the Japanese exclusion amendment in the Immigration Bill. The Bill is practically identical as ratified by the House of Representatives on the 12th instant.

Strong Newspaper Comment

The morning newspapers, in commenting on the restriction of Japanese immigration into the United States, condemn the action of Congress. "The Times" declares it is an wholly uncalled for affront to the Japanese people.

The New York *World* says the measure is offensive, foolish, unnecessary, brutal and dangerous and does not represent the real will of the American people. The country will expect the President to save it, by his veto, from the consequences of the folly.

The *Herald* accuses the House of imperilling the friendly relations with Japan. Senators, owing to a wretched exhibition of jingoism, are petulantly jeopardising the work of the Washington Conference.

"Cause for Grave Anxiety."

Tokyo, April 15. "Though we have not yet given up hope that our sacrifices and efforts to develop friendship with America will be successful, we have cause for grave anxiety," said Viscount Matsui this afternoon to American correspondents in connection with the action of Congress on immigration.

In a statement, in which he strongly appealed against the final passage of the exclusion provision, Viscount Matsui says: "It seems to us that we are appealing only against an action that can wound us to some extent, and bring little satisfaction to you." He suggested that the operation of the quota by America as well as the "gentlemen's agreement" by Japan provide the most effective control of emigration. "Japan on her part is ready to give all the assistance possible to make control effective. Such a method would maintain mutual confidence, respect and goodwill, which we, the nation and Government, are most anxious to retain and promote."

Viscount Matsui drew attention to the close inter-locking of mutual interests of the two countries in trade, and the preservation of stability and security for Pacific nations.

Describing America as "in the enviable position of a Power privileged to take arbitrary action or behave with fine magnanimity, setting an example to other nations, or inducing resentment," Viscount Matsui urged that nothing be done to weaken that spirit of friendship and esteem in which Japan has long regarded her.—*Daily Bulletin*.

Japanese Press Resentment.

Tokyo, April 15. The action of the U. S. Congress regarding immigration is exciting much comment in Tokyo, where frequent newspaper "extras" show that every Washington move is closely watched.

The Cabinet met and discussed emigration *in camera*.

The Press strongly resents the bitter talk of some sections of Americans, but does not despair of American justice.

Regret is expressed that Mr. Hanihara's expression "grave consequences" has been misunderstood in Washington, as the belief is held that he merely meant that the moral reaction against America which would be created among the Japanese people would be uncontrollable by the Government.

The newspaper *iji* typically condemns the House of Representatives' action as "the height of abuse, and an injury to the Japanese nation."

The newspaper says: "They have disregarded all dictates of international courtesy and morality. The Japanese nation appeals to Americans to consider seriously the situation at this critical juncture."

Later.

The attitude of Senator Lodge is creating grave uneasiness.



Mr. Hanihara.

THAT BOXING DECISION.

MR. BAILEY EXPLAINS IT.

We have received for publication the following letter regarding the fight between Turner and Cartridge at the V.R.C.

Sir, In reply to newspaper articles respecting my decision in this event I would state, as follows:

The contest was for a purse of \$130 put up by the V.R.C. and which the men were to divide as they pleased. I being requested to referee the contest under National Sporting Club Rules.

On giving my decision in favour of Turner, I heard only applause and no dissatisfaction whatever, either from the visitors generally or from those in my vicinity; had any such dissatisfaction been expressed, I should have retained my scoring card for publication herewith.

My decision was based not upon the looks or reputation of either man, but solely upon what the men did in the ring.

The first round was even, rounds two to eight generally in favour of Turner, and rounds nine and ten in favour of Cartridge but not sufficiently so to gain Cartridge the decision.

My closing scores were Turner 45 points and Cartridge 40 points. Cartridge looked to be a better and stronger man, but one not trying to win. Never having seen him fight, I could not be sure of this for a round or two, and until I saw him deliver, obviously without force, what should have been punishing hits.

Turner did his best and practically all the leading, ducking and slipping, and he boxed well, in the third round sending his man to the boards with a right to the point. In the fifth round, Turner went down, which fact I duly took into consideration.

Cartridge left Turner to do all the work, he himself blocking and posing only and obviously hitting, when he did hit, with little force. Just before the fight, and before I was asked to referee, I, as convenor, having appointed another referee, had a chat with Cartridge who was reading a book of Rules and I handed him my copy and took the title of his copy. I just mention this to show that Cartridge, and with his record, must know the N.S.C. Rules which empower the referee to disqualify a man who "is not trying."

It was therefore for me to either disqualify Cartridge during the progress of the fight or allow this to proceed that he might, even up to the last round, pull up his lost points or win by the K.O. Route.

He did neither and therefore lost the decision, which was the only possible decision.

If P. O. Cartridge be the man, I think him, he will, I am sure, think more of me than had I simply tried to please him or anyone. He will know quite well that his "fighting" on Saturday would have been summarily dealt with at any boxing resort in Britain or America where the spectators, paying their money and with bets on the men, would not suffer five rounds let alone ten rounds of such so-called fighting to go on.

Yours etc.,
W. S. BAILEY.

Kowloon, April 16, 1924.

JUNK V. STEAMER.

COLLISION AT CAPSIUMOON.

Damage to the extent of \$4,000 was caused to a junk in a collision which occurred between the vessel and the s.s. Wong Shek Kong yesterday afternoon.

The accident occurred at Capsumoon pass, the junk, which was heavily laden, being then on her way to Hongkong. The impact threw the crew into the water, but they were soon safely got aboard the steamer after the ship's boats had been lowered to pick them up. The crew were the master of the junk, whose harbour number is 7171, reported the accident to the police.

THE RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.

PRESENTATION FROM LEGAL PROFESSION.

This Morning's Ceremony.

The legal profession of the Colony assembled in full force at the Hongkong Hotel this morning to bid farewell to Sir William Rees Davies, and to make him a presentation as a token of their esteem and regard.

The presentation took the form of an illuminated address and an order on the Army and Navy Stores, London, so that Sir William may purchase in England an appropriate gift.

Sir William, who was accompanied by his wife, Lady Rees Davies, and their son, Billy, was accorded a wonderful reception.

THE ADDRESS.

The address, which was presented by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., read as follows:

To Sir William Rees-Davies,
Chief Justice, Hongkong,
Dear Sir William Rees-Davies,

On your approaching departure from this Colony, it was the unanimous wish of the members of both branches of the legal profession to take our leave of you in a less formal and more friendly way than would be possible at a sitting in open Court. We desire also to take this opportunity of presenting you with a token of our esteem.

A TRIBUTE.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens expressed the appreciation of the solicitors of the Colony at the courtesy which Sir William had always extended towards them.

He had not met him many times himself, as he was not often in Court, but he knew that everyone appreciated Sir William's unfailing kindness. On behalf of the solicitors present he wished the retiring Chief Justice many years of life and happiness in his new sphere. (Applause).

The healths of Sir William and Lady Rees-Davies, and Billy, were then toasted.

SIR WILLIAM'S REPLY.

Sir William, replying, said he felt a very proud man. When he said that the kindness of everyone overwhelmed him, he was using no terms of exaggeration, but he could assure those present that he valued no one's kindness more than that emanating from the legal profession with whom he had been associated all his life.

He was brought up to be a lawyer, his grandfather was a lawyer, his grandfather on his mother's side was a lawyer and he had brothers as lawyers. He hardly knew what to say in response to that extraordinarily kind farewell. He would value their presentation, not only because it was such a splendid gift, but because he knew of the hearty and spontaneous goodwill with which it was given. It gave him great satisfaction and pleasure that his old friend, Mr. Pollock, should be the man chosen to make the presentation. He and Mr. Pollock were called to the bar the same night at the same Inn and they had always been great friends.

Your career in the Civil Service has been one of continuous progress: since you went to the Bahamas as Attorney General in the year 1897. Since then you became King's Advocate in Cyprus in 1902 and Attorney General here in 1906, becoming Chief Justice in 1912.

It would not be becoming for us as members of the legal profession here to make any reference to your eminence as a Judge, but this may certainly be said, without any impropriety, namely that the painstaking and conscientious work which you have brought to bear in the discharge of your duties, at times when ill-health would have prevented a less public-spirited man than you from performing them, have excited the profound admiration of us all.

It is our most earnest hope that a period of rest and recuperation in a better climate than this will be the means of completely restoring you to health, and we shall ever hope that you may once again be able to write the letters, M.P., after your name.

It would not be becoming for us as members of the legal profession here to make any reference to your eminence as a Judge, but this may certainly be said, without any impropriety, namely that the pains-taking and conscientious work which you have brought to bear in the discharge of your duties, at times when ill-health would have prevented a less public-spirited man than you from performing them, have excited the profound admiration of us all.

It is our most earnest hope that a period of rest and recuperation in a better climate than this will be the means of completely restoring you to health, and we shall ever hope that you may once again be able to write the letters, M.P., after your name.

Three hearty cheers were accorded Sir William at the conclusion.

Yours etc.,

W. S. BAILEY.

Kowloon, April 16, 1924.

TWO KILLED.

THROUGH FALL OF DERRICK.

Chan Ki, a boatman and Wong Sui, a female coolie living at 240 Reclamation Street, Yaumatei, were both killed when a derrick broke and fell on their heads whilst they were hauling cargo in the premises of the Tak Lee shop at Maukok yesterday.

When the ambulance arrived, the victims had already died and their remains were taken to the Mortuary.

WORLD-WIDE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

RECORDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INTENSE SEISMOGRAPHIC DISTURBANCE.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, April 15.

Observatories in Belgium, Italy and Egypt recorded yesterday at noon a violent earthquake shock over 6,000 miles distant. Instruments at the Faenza Observatory in Italy vibrated for four hours, whilst the Observatory at Helouan described the shock as being equal in intensity to the Japanese earthquake in September.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that an earthquake occurred at Santiago-de-Chile at 5.35 yesterday morning. The casualties and damage are not yet known.

Victoria, B. C., April 15.

Officials of the Dominion Observatory were mystified yesterday by a series of most intense seismographic shocks, lasting for four hours. The Superintendent of the Observatory estimates that the centre of the disturbance was about 1,500 miles from Victoria, probably in the vicinity of the North Aleutian Islands or Alaska.

Santiago de Chile, April 15.

The reports of an earthquake in Chile are baseless. The Chilean Legation in London is in regular communications with Santiago.

Hopes are entertained that the earthquake, recorded all over the world, occurred at sea.

Felt in Manila.

Manila, April 16.

A severe submarine earthquake was registered at 23 minutes past midnight on April 14-15 at seven degrees North Latitude on the eastern border of the Philippines Deep, being two hundred kilometres from Mindanao and one thousand kilometres from Manila. A tidal wave is feared.

There was a slight perceptible disturbance here which continued for two hours.

KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

SOME INTERESTING CASES.

Charges of kidnapping and harbouring two Chinese boys, Li Wah (9) and Wong Shitak (9), on or about the 6th inst., were preferred against Chan Iu-ling, Leung Chung and Leung Tak, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

It is alleged that the boys were brought from Canton, and on information received the police went to a house in Shanghai Street on Sunday morning, and found the boys, who pointed out the kidnappers, two of whom were themselves young boys.

The case was adjourned to enable the police to communicate with the boys' parents, who are in Canton.

WATCHMAN v. CONSTABLE.

An Indian watchman appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning charged with being drunk and acting in a disorderly manner.

An Indian constable testified that he was on duty in Bullock Street yesterday when he saw defendant and an Indian constable struggling in the middle of the road. After being knocked about, witness managed to arrest both offenders.

Inspector J. Ogg gave evidence to the effect that both men were intoxicated when brought into the station. Prior to his evidence the Court was adjourned till a Bible was found.

His Worship convicted on both charges, but said he would not sentence defendant till the constable was dealt with by Mr. Wolfe. The constable's offence was worse than defendant's and he (the Magistrate) would not give him as heavy a sentence as the constable got.

Defendant was remanded till Saturday, when sentence will be given.

STARTING THE POOR BOX.

A start was made in regard to the Court's new Poor Box, when six Chinese came before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of gambling in Battery Street.

A sum of 51 cents was found on the gambling table by the police, and his Worship ordered that this be paid into the Poor Box as the first contribution thereto. The men were each fined 6s.

FIGHTING WITH DENTIST.

Two men were charged with fighting one being a dentist. The dentist, however, did not appear.

The other defendant, T. S. Williams, replied that he had been fighting with the dentist, who had taken him to the dentist's office, and that he had been fighting with the dentist.

Williams, however, did not appear in court, and the dentist was not present.

Williams was charged with fighting with the dentist, and the dentist was charged with fighting with Williams.

Williams was remanded until the 21st instant.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

London, April 15.
The newspapers generally congratulate Mr. Macdonald upon his firm yet tactful speech at the opening of the Anglo-Russian Conference. Conservative organs are sceptical of the success of the conference, and are inclined to question Russian motives. Liberal organs cordially welcome the conference, and approve Mr. Macdonald's policy.

The *Times* says Mr. Macdonald has made the best of an extremely unpleasant situation, and encouraged no illusions. Rukovski's declaration was tactless, and ignored the practical demands of the present.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks the Russians are merely out for material advantages, therefore, negotiations are unlikely to lead to anything.

The *Daily Express* says the speech of Mr. Macdonald was worthy of the chief spokesman of the Empire, and the *Daily News* urges that the conference be given a fair chance, by abandonment of irritating jibes, as instance by the bankers' memorandum, and a section of the Press.

The *Manchester Guardian* hopes and believes that the meeting is the beginning of a genuine re-settlement of Europe.—*Reuter*.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

London, April 15.
The *Daily Telegraph* learns that the Cabinet Committee on Wireless are presenting a report to the Cabinet to-day. The Committee yesterday heard the Marconi representatives, and there is every reason to believe that satisfactory arrangements will be made regarding the exchange of messages with the Company's stations in the Dominions.

The paper says that no doubt need be entertained but that the Cabinet will adopt the main recommendations of the Donald Committee, perhaps with minor modifications.—*Reuter*.

AMERICA ADDS TO HER ARMAMENT.

Washington, April 15.
The House of Representatives Naval Committee has approved a Bill, authorising the construction of eight fast 10,000 ton cruisers, costing \$11,000,000 each, exclusive of armament; also six gunboats, costing \$700,000 each, for use in Chinese waters.

It also approved the proposal to convert four battleships to oil-burners, and to provide them with additional protection against submarines and aircraft.

The committee reported another bill, providing for the establishment of a naval aviation base at Sand Point, California.—*Reuter's American Service*.

THE REPARATIONS REPORTS.

Brussels, April 15.
The Cabinet consider the report of the Reparations experts' committee constitutes a useful basis for an equitable and practical settlement.—*Reuter*.

London, April 15.
It is understood that the German Cabinet is prepared to accept the Dawes Scheme if the Allies also accept it as a basis of negotiation, along with certain issues outside the scope of the experts' report.—*Reuter*.

ANTWERP'S SHIPPING PROBLEM.

Antwerp, April 15.
The port of Antwerp is suffering severely in consequence of sand making the Scheldt impassable. There have recently been numerous shipping casualties, and an order has been issued forbidding ships exceeding 25 feet draught to come up the river. Many ships are consequently diverted to Rotterdam, and others have departed from Antwerp only partially loaded. Cargoes are piling up on the quays and in the warehouses.

Dredging operations on an enlarged scale have been urged.—*Reuter*.

INDIAN OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Darjeeling, April 15.
Governor Lord Lytton has decided to certify a number of budget demands rejected as the result of Swarajist policy, in throwing out portions of the Bengal Budget. The refusal to grant Ministers' salaries, however, will be resubmitted to the Provincial Council. A number of members in the Education and Medical Departments are likely to be discharged as the result of the refusal to sanction their pay, which Lord Lytton says he has no power to restore.—*Reuter*.

AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION LAW.

Washington, April 15.
The Senate discussed the Immigration Bill and rejected by 76 votes to two an amendment in Committee for ratification and continuation of the so-called Gentleman's Agreement. The vote upon the proposed Japanese exclusion amendment was postponed until to-morrow.—*Reuter's American Service*.

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POLO.

THE NAVY CUP.

Teams, captained by Mr. C. C. Boyd and Capt. Neville respectively, met in the second match of the series for the Navy Cup on the Polo ground at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon and was well attended. Mr. Li Po-kwai presided, being supported by Mr. Ho Kwong and Mr. Chan Pak-tim, vice-Chairman and Secretary.

Before the meeting began, the Chairman referred to the loss the Chamber had sustained through the death of Mr. Sin Tak-fan, who had been an active member. At the request of the Chairman, the gathering stood up in silence for a few seconds as a token of sympathy.

Mr. Li Po-kwai said a reply had been received from the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce in regard to the representations made by the Chinese Chamber on behalf of local piece goods merchants on the question of adequate representation of Chinese interests in arbitration proceedings arising out of business transactions. The letter stated that nothing further had been heard from the Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce since the last letter from Manchester dated April 4th, 1923, a draft copy of which had been sent to the Chinese. The present position, as explained by the Chairman, is that pending further advice from Manchester, the Chinese Chamber is not entitled to have a representative in an arbitration involving Chinese interest. The prevailing arrangement is to have three arbitrators, representing the seller, purchaser and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman said the Chamber would send a telegram to England on the day the Empire Exhibition was formally inaugurated (10 a.m., April 23), conveying the good wishes of the Chinese merchants. Several telegrams had been received from the English of the Hongkong exhibitors.

THE CHINESE CHAMBER.

CRICKET.

CHAMPIONS V. THE REST.

The following team will represent the H. K. C. C. on Easter Monday 21st instant, in the final match of the season, League Champions v. The Rest. Play starts at 10.30 a.m. and stumps will be drawn at 6.30 p.m.—E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), E. V. T. Dean, E. G. Lammart, L. D. McNicoll, G. R. More, H. Owen Hughes, G. H. Piercy, Rev. T. B. Powell, D. R. Wahl, F. N. Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

LAST WEEK'S FIGURES.
Of twenty cases of small-pox reported last week, one was British; one Japanese and the rest Chinese. There were seventeen deaths.

Two cases of diphtheria were reported, one fatal. One was British and one Chinese.

Of four cases of enteric, three ended fatally. One case was Danish and three Chinese.

There were an Indian case of paratyphoid, two Chinese cases of influenza and two Chinese cases (fatal) of cerebro-spinal fever.

On Monday there were two further Chinese cases of small-pox, and a Chinese case of puerperal fever.

Reference was made by the Chairman to correspondence relating to a house at Sham Shui Po, belonging to Mr. Lai Hin-man (proprietor of the Kowloon Hotel), which had been seized by the military. The Chairman said that repeated efforts had been made by the Chamber to secure the return of property. The higher officials have replied that an order has been made to the commander in chief of the soldiers at Sham Shui Po to evict the building.

"Mr. Li Po-kwai continued, "and the commander says he is willing to return the building but Mr. Lai Hin-man should go to him personally to negotiate the surrender." (Laughter)

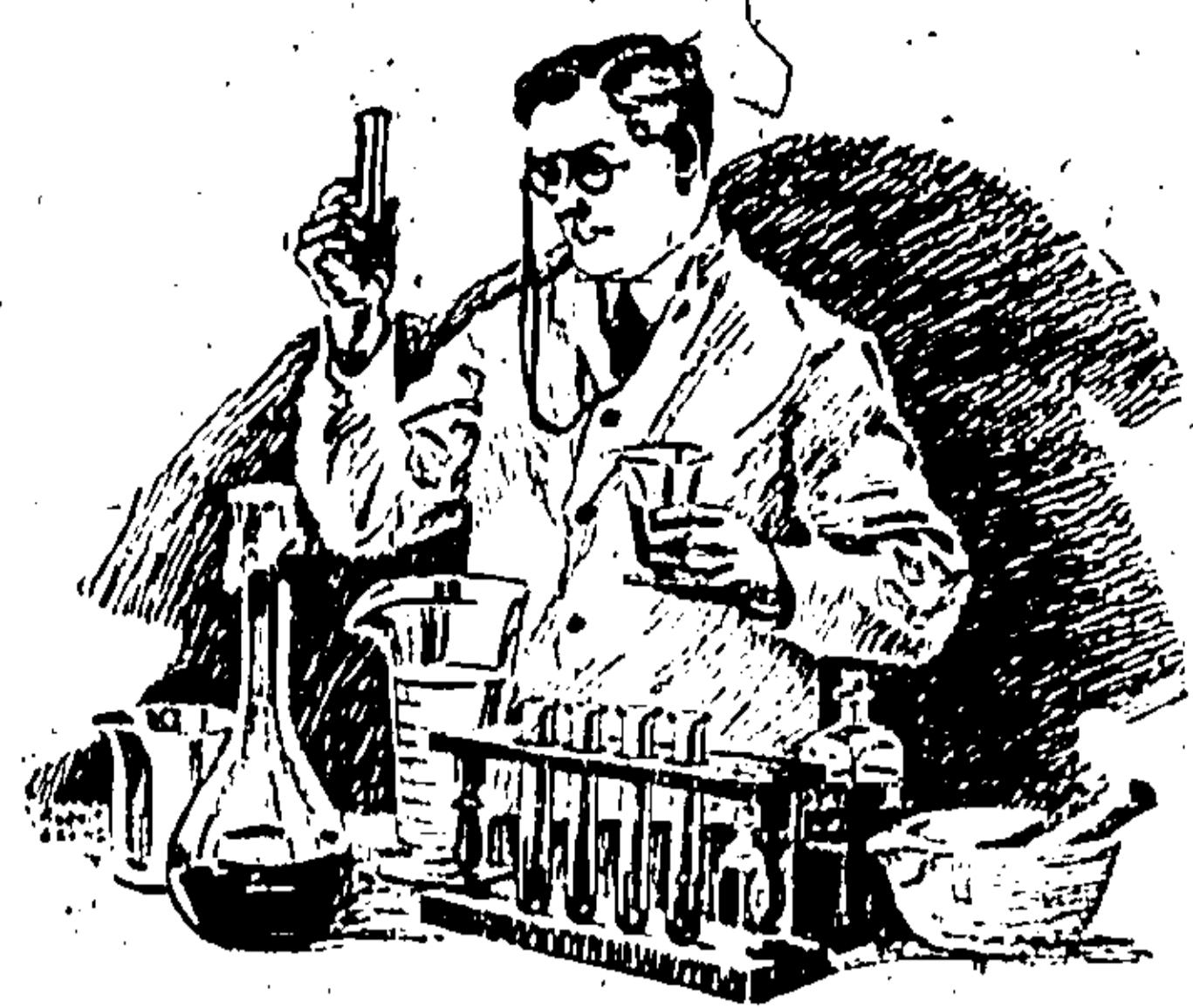
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The chief tooth enemy was found to be film—that viscous film you feel clinging to teeth enters crevices and ways.

Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film. Most teeth are thus clouded more or less.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhoea.

Much left intact

Old ways of brushing left much of that film intact, to cloud the teeth and night and day threaten serious damage.

Two ways were found to fight that film. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it and without any harmful scouring. Able authorities proved those methods effective. They were embodied in a tooth paste called Pepsodent, and dentists the world over began to urge its use.

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CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

LATEST CHANGES.

Mr. J. W. Lamont, chief officer, Chinkiang, is on reserve. Mr. W. P. Bruce, second officer, Tungchow, has gone acting chief officer, Chinkiang.

Mr. D. R. McAlpine, from reserve, has gone second officer, Tungchow. Captain J. K. Clark, from reserve, has gone master, Szechuan.

Captain J. Hibbs, of the Szechuan, is on reserve. Mr. A. W. Mills has been appointed second officer, Newchuan.

Mr. A. T. Summerfield, chief officer, Newchuan, has gone chief officer, Luchow. Captain F. M. Dillon, from leave, has gone master, Luchow. Captain J. K. Clark, of the Luchow, is on reserve. Mr. J. Byrne, chief officer, Luchow, is on reserve.

Mr. E. L. Hurley, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Newchuan.

Mr. T. L. Rasmussen, chief officer, Hanyang, is on reserve. Mr. W. Jones, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Hanyang.

Mr. A. V. Harcourt, has been appointed chief officer, Fu Kwang.

Mr. B. Rybaltofsky, from reserve, has gone second officer, Woosung.

Mr. P. B. Anderson has been appointed second officer, Fatshan. Mr. E. V. Jones, second officer, Fatshan, has gone, see pd. officer, Tientsin.

Captain D. Lupton, from reserve, has gone master, Tientsin. Captain D. H. Martin, of the Tientsin, has gone master, Kweiyang. Captain A. Tucker, of the Kweiyang, is on leave.

Mr. W. G. McKenzie, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Fatshan. Mr. C. H. L. Stringer, from reserve, has gone supply second officer, Fatshan.

Mr. W. G. Blyth, third engineer, Tatting, is on reserve. Mr. C. Mitchell, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Tatting.

Mr. R. K. Purvis, second engineer, Sunning, has gone acting chief engineer, Woosung. Mr. A. N. McDonald, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Sunning.

Mr. J. Ryles, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Nanking. Mr. H. Campbell, second engineer, Nanking, is on reserve.

Mr. G. Atkinson, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Chinkiang. Mr. W. J. Belcher, second engineer, is on reserve.

Mr. E. J. Granger has been appointed third engineer, Luchow. Mr. F. Dunstan, third engineer, Luchow, is on reserve.

Mr. W. Jones, from reserve, has gone second officer, Mingsung. Mr. A. C. Newton, second officer, Mingsung, has gone third officer, Fook Sung.

Mr. H. G. Goddard, third officer, Fook Sung, is on reserve.

Mr. R. Frost, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Yuenyang. Mr. R. J. Sheldon, chief officer, Yuenyang, is on reserve.

Mr. J. P. Gibbs, chief officer, Hengshan, has gone chief officer, Suiian. Mr. C. H. Madden, chief officer, Suiian, has gone chief officer, Honan.

Mr. G. H. White, chief officer, Armanstan, is on leave. Mr. P. MacKinnon, second officer, Armanstan, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. J. Webster, chief officer, Tai-lee, has gone acting master, same ship. Captain A. N. Seaton, of the Tai-lee, is on reserve.—Shipping and Engineering.

ADVICE TO MARSHAL WU.

Although General Wu Pei-fu is still opposed to unification by peaceful measures he seems to have realized that military force alone cannot attain that end, says the "Shun-tien Shih-pao." This is why he is trying to cultivate friendship with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and General Lu Yung-hsiang, while still adopting a hostile attitude towards Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other leaders in the South-west. But to make friends of a few is of no avail; he must make friends with all.

JAPANESE TENNIS STALWARTS.

A number of exhibition tennis matches were played at Omori, near Tokyo, recently in honour of Harada, who left Japan for America where he will represent his country in the Davis Cup tournament. Kuimaga and other well-known Japanese players took part in the matches.

PIRACY IN SAGHALIEN.

Murderers Committed For Trial.

From time to time during the past fifteen months, mention has been made of the progress of the examination of Etsuro Rikichiro and thirty-six others on a charge of piracy and murder aboard the Daikimaru in North Saghalien.

They have now been "found guilty and committed for public trial," as the Japanese reports always (and quite properly) have it, reports the *Japan Chronicle*.

In the old days of the pirates there used to be a captain, but no other officers. Etsuro's piracy was much more highly organized.

In August, 1921, the narrative elicited runs. Etsuro established a company called the Kagiman Steamship Company, Ltd. in cooperation with one Nakamura Mannosuke. Etsuro was chief man of the directorate and was engaged in a fishery expedition off the Hokkaido.

During this period Etsuro learned of a rich gold-dust mine in the district of Okhotsk, and projected an exploitation of it from the middle of June, 1922, in concert with Shimada and Kitayado, getting financial aid to the extent of £20,000 from their friend Kodama Yuji and through him £30,000 from Morikawa Shikaku, President of the Nippon Kosho Co., Ltd. At the same time Etsuro chartered the Daikimaru (2,000 tons) of the Aizawa Steamship Co. of Osaka in August of that year and took her to Shihaura, Tokyo, where Shimada and Kitayado recruited a crew of ex-soldiers.

At the suggestion of Nakamura Mannosuke, and with the support of his sympathisers, Etsuro took aboard thirty-two cavalry rifles, which they obtained secretly from the authorities at a price, sixty-seven swords, 128 military uniforms, other materials, and foodstuffs necessary for the voyage. He trained his crew under a military system, telling them that the steamer was visiting Okhotsk for mining gold-dust and promising them a fine reward in case of success. The party left Shihaura for the expedition on September 17th, 1922.

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HAWTHORNE & PEARSON
(In Bankruptcy)
By Order of the Trustee
COMPULSORY
SALE OF STOCK IN THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT
WILL COMMENCE ON
WEDNESDAY, 16th April.
STOCK MUST BE CLEARED REGARDLESS
OF COST.

E. HING & CO.
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIP CHANDLERS &
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
PHONE CENTRAL No. 1116. 25, WING WOO ST.
Central.

**COLONIAL HAIR-DRESSING
SALOON**

13, Ice House Street

High Class Barbers-Sanitary
& up-to-date Saloon
Filipino and Japanese
barbers.

Popular Prices.

We have received a
selection of the very
best—

English made

**PLATINUM
WEDDING
RINGS**

ALSO—

Platinum Dress Watches
Diamond and Platinum
Wrist watches—Chains, etc.,
all in pure platinum.
Neither the quality nor
prices stand comparison.

SHERIFF BROS.
69, Queen's Road Central

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that
scrip No 4227 for 500 shares
Ewo Cotton Mills Ltd., in the
name of Mr. Ezra Abraham of
Hongkong together with a duly
executed transfer deed purporting
to assign the said shares has
been lost.

The said shares are the pro-
perty of the undersigned and
application has been duly made
to the Company for the issue of
a duplicate scrip.

The public is therefore warned
against dealing with the said
shares without reference to the
undersigned. Any person having
any knowledge as to the whereabouts
of the said scrip is asked
to communicate with the under-
signed.

ELLIS & CO.,
Share and General Brokers,
23, Ice House Street,
Hongkong, 9th April, 1924.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Second Extra Race Meet-
ing will be held (weather permitting)
at Happy Valley on Saturday, 19th, and Monday,
21st April commencing at 3 p.m.
each day. The first bell will be
run at 2.30 p.m. The charge for
admission to the Public Enclosure
will be \$1.—Soldiers and Sailors
in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they
must show their Season Tickets to
obtain admission to the Mem-
bers' Enclosure.

Each member has the right of
introducing 2 non-members to the
Members' Enclosure, tickets for
whom can be obtained from
Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5.00
each up to Friday April 18th.
The Stewards invite the ladies
of Hongkong to be present.

**UNDECORATED
CHAMBER.**

**Sir J. Bradbury and the
Gobelins.**

One of the Paris evening news-
paper tells a delightful little story
of a recent sitting of the Reparation
Commission at which the dele-
gates were suddenly struck with
the fact that the room in which
their sittings are held at the
Hotels Astoria is painfully devoid
of the least adornment in the
shape of mural decoration. M.
Barthou undertook to secure a
handsome Gobelins tapestry, or
two from the national furniture
repository, which contains an
enormous number of these priceless
hangings that are never seen
by the public except when it is
necessary to impart a certain
amount of extra luxury to the
temporary abodes that are being
made ready for visiting sovereigns
and other illustrious guests of the
Republic.

The Government official who
was apprised on the matter
promptly acceded to the request
by forwarding a magnificent
piece depicting "Turrona at the
conquest of the Palatinate." The
members of the Commission re-
garded their new requisition in
silence for a moment, until Sir
John Bradbury ventured the re-
mark that, although the tapestry
was magnificent, "the subject
perhaps was a trifle unsuitable at
the present juncture." The
British delegate suggested that
the work should be changed for
another. The head of the na-
tional furniture repository was
no more fortunate in his second
choice, and this was also sent
back.

Finally, a magnificent piece
was submitted to the delegates,
which was immediately acclaimed
both for its beauty and for its
entirely appropriate subject.
This is entitled "Jason at the
Conquest of the Golden Fleece,"
which the delegates promptly ac-
cepted both as a work of art and
as an emblem, and it was in-
stalled before their eyes.

**DR. MCGOVERN IN
TIBET.**

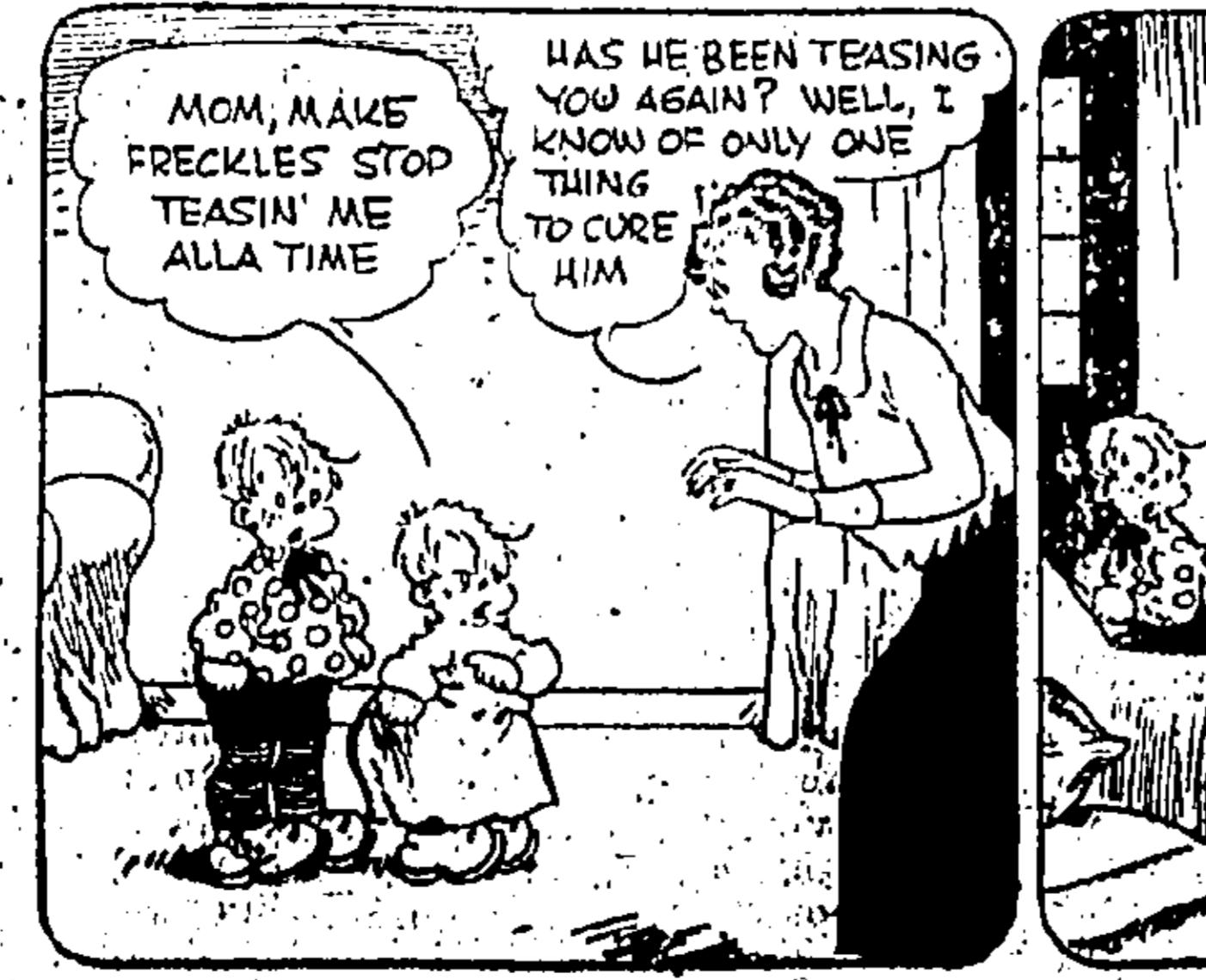
Criticism of His Method.

The *Geographical Journal*
takes Dr. McGovern to task for
what it terms his "bold but
discreditable strategem" in
getting to Lhasa after the
Tibetan Government had refused
him permission to proceed,
and the Indian Government
had laid it down in his pass that
he was not "authorized to enter
Nepal, Bhutan or Tibet." The
"Journal" remarks

"Quite apart, however, from the
merits or otherwise of Dr.
McGovern's story, the affair has
a certain gravity. Though he
declares that he "escaped having
to commit himself to anything,"
and that he was "heading
for the passes without having
signed the guarantee," the fact
cannot be denied that his permit
for Sikkim expressly forbade him
to enter Tibet; and that when he
did so it was in defiance of the
will of the Dalai Lama, in dis-
obedience to the orders of the
Government of India, and in con-
tempt of the conditions under
which he received his pass.

Such conduct does great disservice to
good relations with Tibet and to
travellers with legitimate hopes to
travel there, and it gets innocent
people into trouble. Dr.
McGovern is not ashamed to
boast that the frontier police were
"brought down to Gangtok court-
martialled" and ignominiously
dismissed, as a result of his
cleverness. He thus stands self-
condemned.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



For Your Baby.

In 3 lb. 1 lb. & ½ lb. Tins

DOCTOR DUPED.

**Ingenious Theft by Bogus
Patient.**

The following incident is re-
ported by the *Wash. Correspondent* of the *North China
Daily News*:

An old lady took a dollar to a
Chinese doctor and asked him to
follow her for the purpose of
treating her master. She took
the doctor to a tea house in the
public garden and generously
supplied him with tea. There
she also communicated to him
the intelligence that her master
did not wish his family disturbed
by a knowledge of his illness,
and therefore preferred to
meet him in the tea house.
Saying that she would now call
her master, she left the doctor to
enjoy a prolonged wait. Instead
of going for her master she hastened
back to the doctor's house and
told his wife that, the weather
being colder than her husband
anticipated, he urgently needed
his long squirrel fur gown and a
warm wadded jacket. These the
good lady gave her, but took the
precaution of sending a slave girl
to carry them for her. This wary
old lady led the way to a photo-
grapher's shop, where remarking
that the doctor was upstairs, she
kindly relieved the slave of the
garments. After remaining some
time upstairs, she came down and
gave the girl 20 cents, telling her
to take a ricksha home, and that
her master would follow shortly.

In the meantime the doctor
having enjoyed a fruitless period
of waiting, consoled himself with
the thought that at least he had
earned a dollar, and went home.
In consequence of the circum-
stantial evidence produced by the
dovetailing of his and his wife's
narratives, a hurried search was
made among the pawnshops, in
one of which the missing gar-
ments were found, having been
pawned for \$18. The resourceful
old lady is still missing.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

The Student Opinion.

The University and other
students of China seem to be
heartily in favour of recognition
of Russia. Their importance is
admitted by the Premier, who
took the trouble to summon their
representatives and explain to
them the reason for the rupture
with Mr. Karahan. In spite of
this, the Peking Students' Union
met and passed resolutions in
favour of recognition. A message
to the Asaki, reporting the meet-
ing says that a representative of
the Shanghai students, who was
also present, stated that the Press,
Labour and scholastic views in
Shanghai were agreed in favour
of recognition of Russia.

One representing the Peking
students reported on an interview
he had had with Mr. Karahan.
After a debate on the question
of recognition, it was resolved
that Dr. Wellington Koo, the
Foreign Minister, should be
warned against allowing himself
to become a puppet in the hands
of the Diplomatic Corps, and that
Mr. Karahan should be asked to
abandon the attitude he had
hitherto adopted towards China,
which would be more befitting a
victor towards the vanquished.
Three declarations were also ad-
opted. In one of those the need
of a quick restoration of
diplomatic relations between the
two countries was emphasised;
Another recorded resentment
against the Diplomatic Corps for
its interference. The last implied
an impeachment of the Cabinet
for its opposition to the restoration
of relations with Russia. It
was further agreed that parties
of lecturers should be organised

to tour the country and speak in
public on the necessity for the re-
storation of Sino-Russian rela-
tions.

MALARIA SCOURGE.

**Playing Havoc in
America.**

There is one disease more
dangerous to the American
people than yellow fever, states
the *World's Work*, and that is
malaria. This statement prob-
ably seems surprising, yet it is
true. Yellow fever epidemics in
the past have been so
destructive, they have fallen with
such suddenness, and wiped out
such large sections of the popula-
tion, the physical suffering has
been so great that this has seemed
to be about the most fearful
plague affecting the Western
Hemisphere. A visitation in
Philadelphia in 1793 destroyed
one-tenth of the city's entire
population, and mortality rates
of 90 per cent. even in one or
two places, 100 per cent. have
been recorded. Yet yellow fever,
even it unchecked, is not so
dangerous to the United States
as is malaria. Many accounts
have been published of the havoc
brought by yellow fever in wiping
out civilisations, but there is
not the slightest sign that it has
ever destroyed a people or a
state of society. There is little
question, however, that malaria
has achievements of this kind
to its credit; probably its most
illustrious victim was the civiliza-
tion of ancient Greece.

The two diseases, both trans-
mitted by mosquitoes, are com-
monly associated in the popular
mind; but they are very different,
and this difference explains why
malaria is a greater menace than
its sister plague. Yellow fever is
an acute, fulminant disease; it
attacks fiercely, but its career is
brief; in a few days the patient is
either dead or on the road to
health. But the all-important
fact is that one attack confers
immunity; a person who recovers
from one experience almost never
has another. A light attack
confers this immunity as completely
as a severe one.

NO IMMUNITY.

In malaria, however, immunity
is practically unknown; a person
may have attack after attack,
indeed suffer from the disease for
a lifetime. Those who do not die
become anaemic, weak, listless,
and entirely worthless members
of the social organization. In the
course of time the whole commu-
nity is affected and civilization
itself may be destroyed.

How serious a thing malaria
may be has just been brought to
light by an examination of the
employees of the Missouri Pacific
Railroad, made by the United
States Health Service. This dis-
closes that the great plague of
Mediterranean Europe is to-day
creating havoc in an enterprise so
modern as railroading. It is the
most prevalent disease with which
the Missouri Pacific has to
contend.—Ninety-five per cent. of
all its hospital admissions and 45
per cent. of all its sick bases are
chargeable to this infection.

There is a prevalent impression
that railroad hospitals exist mainly
for injuries and surgical cases, but
such cases amounted to only 75 per cent. of the
malaria sufferers. And those
statistics give only part of the
story; for malaria is pre-eminently
a "walking" disease; thou-
sands have it who never get to
a hospital, or even consult a
doctor, but keep at work in a
hopeless kind of way. There
probably does not exist a more
persistent discouragement to
efficiency, and, "The World's
Work" concludes, the United
States has few more important
tasks than the elimination of this
ever-present and most enervating
of all diseases.

General Repairs Promptly Attended to
Specialists in Monumental Work-Cut in
Italian Marble or Hongkong Granite.

Just Received a Shipment of Italian
Marble Floor Tiles-Prices on Applica-
tion.

A Large stock of Artificial Wreaths in
all Sizes.

AMUSEMENTS

**HONGKONG BOXING
ASSOCIATION.**

**SIXTH TOURNAMENT OF
THE SEASON.**

SATURDAY, April 26th.
at 9.15 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL

MAIN EVENTS:

15 Round Contest for the Heavy-
weight Championship of the
Colony and the Hongkong
Exchange Brokers Association's
Belt.

C. P. O. Callaghan

Bombadier Barton

ALSO

One Bantamweight, Two Welter-
weight Two Lightweight, One
Featherweight, each of six
Rounds.

BOOKING AT M'QUIGE'S
Members on the 24th April 1924.
General Public from the
25th April, 1924.

USUAL PRICES.

Ming Yuen Studios.
Undertake all kinds of high
class Photographs.
At home work and wedding
groups a speciality.
Call and see Specimens in our
Studios (top floor 14
Beaconsfield Avenue).

Only experienced men em-
ployed.
Official Photographers to the
"Hongkong Telegraph".

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
Sanitary Engineers,
Monumentalists, etc.

Offices & Godowns 98A, Wan Chai Road.
Hongkong.
Tel. No. 269

All kinds of Builders Requisites in Stock.

Soil & Vent Pipes, Rainwater Pipes,
Floor & Wall Tiles, Baths, Basins, bath
Room Fittings, Water Heaters for Gas
Oil or Coal Fuel. Also a Few Chip
Heaters.

Open & Closed Grates-Cooking Ranges.
ESTIMATES FREE FOR ALL SANITARY
INSTALLATIONS — HOT WATER
SYSTEMS, &c.

General Repairs Promptly Attended to
Specialists in Monumental Work-Cut in
Italian Marble or Hongkong Granite.

Just Received a Shipment of Italian
Marble Floor Tiles-Prices on Applica-
tion.

A Large stock of Artificial Wreaths in
all Sizes.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE,

Expert Massagist

87 Queen's Road Central

Hongkong, April 14th, 1924.

For freight passage.
Apply to:

EUROPE ASIA TRADING CO.

China Building, First Floor.

BY BLOSSER

5

S.S. "VAN VOLLENHOVEN"

will leave for the above ports

on the 20th instant

at 8 a.m.

For freight passage.

Apply to:

EUROPE ASIA TRADING CO.

E
WHISKY
THE OLD FAVOURITE.
SUPERFINE QUALITY
GENUINE AGE
and
PERFECT BLENDING
Matured and bottled
in
SCOTLAND
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF

GENUINE

ITALIAN MANDOLINES

(IMPORTED DIRECT FROM NAPLES)

THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE OF
EXCELLENT TONE
AND
THEY ARE CHEAP!!!

S. MOUTRIE & CO.
Chater Road.

TRAINING APPARATUS.

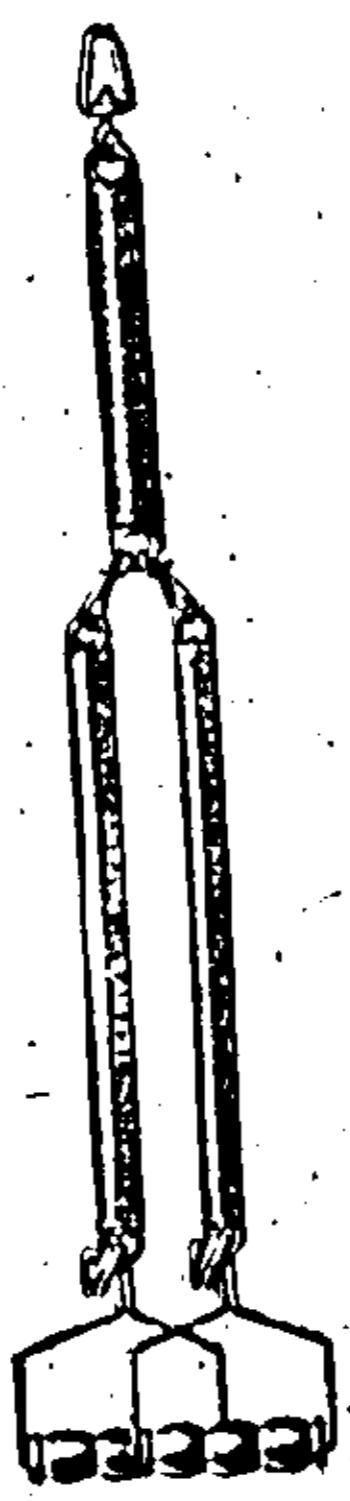
SANDOWS' DEVELOPERS
AND

Patent Bell Grip Dumb Bells
Punch Balls, Pear Shape
Single and Double Ended.

Punch Ball Stands, Mitts,
Gloves, Swivels etc.

BOXING GLOVES
Fitted with Palm Grips and
Patent Lacing.

4, 6 and 8 oz.
\$12.00, 15.00 & 18.50 set.



JUST ARRIVED.

Pat Webbro Laceless Football
Ordinary, Bladder, Easily Inflated

\$15.00 each.

SPORTS DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD Ltd.

PHONE 4567.

The New Remington Portable Typewriter

A marvel of compactness.
Fits in a case 4" high
Has Standard Keyboard
No shifting for figures.

MUSTARD & CO.

17, Connaught Road, Central.
Tel. C. 1186.

DEATH.

DEALY. On the 1st March, Grenoble (Isere), France, Thomas Kirkman Dealy, late Headmaster of Queen's College, Hongkong, in his 64th year. (Australian papers please copy).

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 16th April, 1924.

A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN.

Big oaks from little acorns grow. That is the thought which occurs to us after glancing through the interesting illustrated brochure which has just been issued giving the history of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., and outlining in detail this progressive concern's various establishments. There are also in the booklet pictures of some of the fine vessels which the Company has turned out and of which it is justifiably proud. The history of the Dock Company is, in some senses, the history of the Colony, for it was in the early days of British occupation that a smaller concern out of which the present Company has grown took over from a private individual, the little establishment that had been created on the Whampoa mud flats. A few years later, the Aberdeen property was secured, and twelve months afterwards the Company was registered with a share capital of three quarters of a million dollars. Subsequently came the amalgamation with the Union Dock Company, which possessed property at Kowloon, then followed the selling of the Whampoa establishment to the Chinese Government and in 1880 the purchase of the Cosmopolitan Dock Company's property and plant.

Thenceforth the Company gradually built itself into a strong position, but it is within the last decade that it has expanded until it has become a concern of which the whole Colony may well feel proud. To-day its share capital is three million dollars, whilst it is spending no less a sum than five millions on further extending its property. It only requires a visit to the Company's establishment at Kowloon to see what a remarkable transformation is taking place there. The big dock, which in 1888 cost a million dollars and was then regarded as the very finest in the East, is no longer big enough for current needs, whilst further additions are being made to the

workshops and other departments so as to thoroughly modernise the Company's plant. More than that, very fine residential blocks have been built for the staff, with a due regard also to recreational facilities.

So far as actual shipbuilding goes, the work turned out by the Company's yards compares favourably with the best standards set by British establishments in any part of the world, and Kowloon Dock has to its credit many magnificent ships of eight thousand tons and over. Those at present responsible for the management and direction of the Company are firm in their belief that it has an even brighter future than ever, and if enthusiasm and progressive ideas count for anything, their beliefs must surely be realised. Hongkong, as we have said, is justly proud of this fine British Company, which we have no doubt is destined to play a very important rôle in the future of British shipbuilding enterprise in this part of the world.

DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE NOT REALLY A VERY INTELLIGENT PEOPLE.—Lord Haldane.

Amongst the passengers who lost by the President Garfield was Mrs. E. T. Singer.

Lieut. P. W. N. Gainor, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, has been promoted Captain.

Yesterday's health return shows one Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever and one Filipino case of small-pox.

Lieut. O. S. G. Sheppard, R.E., and Capt. G. D. Morelith, R.G.A., have been granted leave to proceed to North China.

Miss Doris Woods will be a passenger for London by the s.s. Glomagle on the 22nd instant. She will be absent from the Colony until next October, when she hopes to return in time for the dancing season. Miss Aileen Woods is still in Sumatra.

Entries for the Ho Kom-tong billiards cups will definitely close on the 20th inst., and play will commence on 25th inst. Intending competitors are asked to communicate with the Proprietor of the Palace Hotel. The games will be 250 up, commencing each night at 9 o'clock. Entrance fees will go to local charities.

With an eminent English stage actor like Arthur Bourchier playing the leading rôle, cinema-goers do not require any assurances that the Star Theatre's current feature attraction, "The Great Day," is a good movie play. Therefore it is unnecessary to give anything more than a reminder that "The Great Day" is being shown for the last time this evening.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the following telegram has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, Manila: "My letter 8th March. Regulation requiring vessels to call at Mariveles revoked and inspections will be made outside Manila harbour effective 20th April. Third-class passengers and new crews still must comply with the vaccination requirements."

The Rev. Father R. B. Schmitt, of the Jesuit College, Manila, has been conducting a most successful Mission at the Catholic Cathedral during the week, and his sermons in English have been much appreciated. The Mission concludes to-night, but on Sunday at the 10.15 Mass Father Schmitt will preach a special Easter sermon. There have been large congregations at the Mission services, including many non-Catholics.

Everybody who has seen "Poor Men's Wives," the feature attraction making its final appearance at the Coronet Theatre this evening, is unanimous that here is a notable picture, alike for the story, the acting and the filming. Among the more daring and original features which contribute to the fine success achieved is the great artists ball which is not only a glittering spectacle in itself but is also a striking background for some of the most dramatic incidents in a very dramatic story. Another interesting feature of "Poor Men's Wives" is the fashion display in which some very beautiful gowns are shown.

Reparations.

It is clear that the Dawes committee's report on reparations has gone farther than anything heretofore towards a settlement of clashing opinions. The news to-day is encouraging, as pointing to definite understanding amongst most of the nations concerned, and possibly all of them. It is pleasing to observe the cordial unanimity of British political views on the subject. No doubt the United States will be just as ready to accept their representative's conclusions and recommendations. Germany, we observe, is willing to negotiate on the basis of the experts' report. This means that she will accept what is proposed to her without undue demur. We now have only France to look to for a definite indication of feeling. So far the French view has been favourable towards a settlement, and there is reason to believe that no insuperable differences exist.

As with the negotiations between Russia and Britain, great things might come out of the reparations discussion—or there might be further disputes brewing. For a change, we prefer to look on the bright side, and hope for a speedy arrangement satisfactory to all parties and spelling a new era for Europe.

PROMINENT CHINESE HONOURED.

MR. HO KOM-TONG TO HAVE AUDIENCE WITH KING.

By the s.s. Empress of Australia next Friday, there will leave for England one of Hongkong's most prominent Chinese citizens, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, who has accepted an intimation that His Majesty the King will be pleased to grant him an audience during the period of the Empire Exhibition. This was conveyed by H.E. the Governor. This honour, it is understood, is due to the good work Mr. Ho Kom-tong has performed in connection with the local St. John's Ambulance Brigade and Boy Scout movement among Chinese lads.



Mr. Ho Kom-tong is also seeking an audience with the Pope at Rome, taking with him a letter of introduction from the Rev. Father Spada, the Catholic pro-Vicar. He expects to be away from Hongkong for a number of months, and will visit France, Switzerland and Italy in the course of his stay in Europe.

With Mr. Ho Kom-tong will travel Mr. E. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, who is going Home on furlough, and has been associated with Mr. Ho Kom-tong, an old friend of his, in St. John's Ambulance activities.

DEATH OF MR. T. K. DEALY.

FORMER QUEEN'S COLLEGE HEADMASTER.

The community generally has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. T. K. Dealy, for many years Headmaster of Queen's College, which took place at Grenoble (Isere), France, on March 1st in his 64th year.

The late Mr. Dealy came out to Hongkong so far back as 1884, as assistant master at the Government Central School (now Queen's College) and he retired from the service in July, 1918, on a pension of £432 per year. After being for a time Second Master, he was in 1900 appointed Master-in-Charge of the Police School, later returning to the College, where he became Headmaster in 1909. In that year and again in 1914 he was acting Director of Education, being also for two years during the war Cable Conser.

During his lengthy service in the Colony, the late Mr. Dealy made very many friends and he was highly esteemed as a man of high character and considerable scholastic ability. He was a very good Chinese scholar and made many translations from the Chinese, which appeared from time to time in the *Yellow Dragon*, those efforts being much appreciated. He was also an able French scholar and on his retirement he settled down at Grenoble, in France, where his wife and daughter still are, the latter completing her French studies. He has been for some time prior to his death lecturing in English at Grenoble University. "A heavy blow was experienced by Mr. and Mrs. Dealy during the war when their two sons were both killed. They had both joined up in Australia, becoming attached to the Air Force, and both had done extremely well at the Melbourne University. Their death in action was deeply regretted by all who knew these two fine young men."

The memory of the late Mr. Dealy's work at Queen's College is still fresh in the minds of many who studied under him and it is kept fresh by a Dealy Scholarship. Past students of the College as well as numerous residents will ever think lovingly of Mr. Dealy's work here, and the utmost sympathy will be felt for the bereaved widow and daughter.

BOLSHEVISM.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED IN HONGKONG.

Bolshevistic literature, in the Chinese language, is being circulated in Hongkong, according to information which reaches us to-day. It appears that yesterday many leaflets were distributed by various firms and shops, being either thrust under the doorways or inserted in crevices near the entrances. These leaflets are not signed, but they are said to have emanated from the so-called Educational Society of the Hounshan district.

The leaflets are headed in big type with words advising the people to take note of the intended peaceful union of all nations of the world. They then urge the people to abolish capitalism and seize private property so that Socialism may be realised and a new world founded.

Twelve "articles" are then set forth, which may be roughly translated as follows:

1. All immovable property, such as factories, etc., to be seized as public property.

2. All people have the right to public property, with no control by employers.

3. All must work. There must be no distinctions between rich and poor.

4. All the fruits of work, such as houses, clothing, etc., must belong to the new Social Society which is to be formed, and all people must have full liberty to enjoy same.

5. There will be no Governments, military forces, police, prisons or civil laws.

6. Public Guilds may be established for the improvement of industry.

7. Marriage to be abolished in favour of free love, the children to be brought up in Convents.

8. High-class education will be provided for all between the ages of six years and twenty years.

9. All people over fifty years may retire to an institution for the care of the aged.

10. All religions to be abolished.

11. Daily labour to be limited from two to four hours.

12. A universal language to be taught in all schools.

There is also contained on the leaflets a labourer's song in simple words, bitterly denouncing capitalists and advocating the abolition of gold and silver currency.

In conclusion, five explanations are given of the labourer's song, and it is declared that the people and nations of the five continents must be formed into one family, like brothers and sisters, and thus Socialism will be fully realised.

KONGMOON ITEMS.

ANTI-BANDIT BUREAU ABOLISHED.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Kongmoon, April, 14th. At the request of the gentry and merchants of Sunwui, an order has been issued by the Civil Governor of Canton abrogating the Anti-Bandit Bureau of United Corps, which blossomed into life only a few months ago. It is pointed out that according to the original regulations governing the organisation of the Bureau, the organ is purely of a tentative nature. It was given an experimental period of three months and the term has now expired. In view of the ineffective organisation and the consequent overlapping of functions with the other existing official institutions, it is thought hardly worth while to give the Bureau a new lease of life. Mr. Chiu Hon-chun has also been removed from his post as Director of the Bureau.

According to a report, the Coast Defence Force will, for financial reasons, have two bases of operation—one at Pakkai and one at Whampao. It is stated that half of the naval fleet will shortly return to Pakkai where an office will again be set up for administrative purposes.

COAL-MINE DISPUTE.

The Court of Enquiry.

London, April 15.

The Minister of Labour has appointed a court of inquiry into the coal-mining dispute, presided over by Lord Buckmaster (chairman) and Messrs. Rose, Brunner, and A. G. Cameron.

DAWES REPORT ACCEPTED

Britain Ready for Agreement.

GERMANY AMENABLE.

Berlin, April 15. The Cabinet has decided to accept the experts' report as the basis for negotiations, and inform the Reparations Commission accordingly.—*Reuter*.

London, April 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald, dealing with the reparation experts' report, said the Government attached so much importance to the agreed recommendations, which could be brought into immediate operation, that they were prepared to support the scheme in its entirety, provided all the other parties concerned were willing to take the same course, and had already communicated that view to the Governments concerned, including the United States.

He laid stress on the statement, in the Dawes committee report, that it was an indivisible whole, and that the signatories renounced all responsibility if certain of their recommendations were adopted and others rejected.

Mr. Baldwin declared that Mr. MacDonald would "have the united support of the British people in his attitude. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wise asked whether the pact fixing Germany's full liability at 6,600 millions sterling still stood. Mr. MacDonald replied that he was fully aware the report only made provision for six years, beyond which certain machinery would continue to operate for an unlimited period, but if all the Governments agreed to put the report into execution the total amount payable by Germany would be a matter for arrangement.—*Reuter*.

Paris, April 15. A protocol prolonging the agreements with the Ruhr industrialists states that the Reparations Commission's approval of the experts' report has opened the way to a reparations settlement which is likely to facilitate the opening of credits in favour of the Rhine-Westphalian collieries; therefore the agreement is prolonged until a general settlement of reparations and until June 15th at the latest.—*Reuter*.

What France Thinks.

Paris, April 15. Speaking at a Democratic Republican banquet for the first time since the publication of the experts' report, M. Poincaré asseverated that the experts' reports provided a most eloquent justification of French policy, including occupation of the Ruhr. The reports proved that Germany had fictitiously impoverished herself and is able to pay. The Reparations Commission must now draw up a definite plan, induce Germany to enact necessary legislation and organise the requisite control. The general lines of such a plan would undoubtedly pre-suppose the restoration of the fiscal and economic unity of the Reich, but this cannot be restored by following a mere declarative of principle. France must only exchange her pledges against more ample and more remunerative ones. There can be no question of withdrawing from the Ruhr before payment of the debts due to France nor of releasing her

MEN'S FASHIONS.

BY BERTON BRALEY.

Bell-bottomed trousers are the latest suggestion for men's fashions.

A suit that is fuzzy and shaggy.

I'll wear, if so fashion decrees;

The kind that is bulgy and baggy.

(Especially down at the knees).

Wear plats at the waist? Why, I've got 'em.

For all my admirers to see,

But—trousers that bell at the bottom?

Not me!

I'll wear, as the fashion is dawning,

A sack suit that's cut like a tent;

An overcoat made like an awning.

Without any sign of dissent,

My ties and my socks, you can spot 'em

Wherever I happen to be,

But—trousers that bell at the bottom!

Not me!

I'm wholly a slave to my tailor,

I'm fast in his terrible grip,

But I won't be goaded with "Sailor."

How's everything down on the ship?

Male flappers may wear 'em, did rot 'em,

As big as the trunk of a tree,

But trousers that bell at the bottom—

Not me!

INDIAN SITUATION.

DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION ASKED FOR.

London, April 15.

In the House of Commons a debate on India was initiated by Lord Curzon moving a motion expressing anxiety with regard to recent events in India, and regretting the lack of a clear statement of the Government's policy in the matter. He asked for a specific declaration that the Government will not depart from the letter or spirit of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Mr. Richards, replying, said the Government of India at present was investigating the deficiencies of the Act, with the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government, who considered the proposal by Mr. Scurr to appoint a commission on the subject premature.—*Reuter*.

RUSSIA AND THE REST.

TROTZKY ON POSSIBLE WAR.

London, April 15.

The Anglo-Soviet conference met in the Foreign Office at three o'clock this afternoon, and adjourned at 3.45. It will meet again to-morrow afternoon.

A communiqué states that the subject of treaties between Britain and the former Russian Empire was raised, and referred to a sub-committee for preliminary examination.—*Reuter*.

Moscow, April 15.

Trotzky in a speech at Tiflis on April 11th, denied the report in the local press that he was opposed to war at all costs over the Bessarabian question. He said the situation between Russia and Rumania in that connection was abnormal. Poland and France stood behind Rumania. France is developing a mad campaign against us in Poland and trying to drive us to quarrel with Turkey.

He added: "The Macdonald Cabinet has absolutely no principles, nevertheless the success of the Anglo-Russian conference would strengthen its position." He concluded by saying that the Bolsheviks had not changed since the night of October 25th, 1917.

This refers to the formation of the first Bolshevik military committee.

The committee of the National Democratic and Menshevik parties at Tiflis have been arrested.—*Reuter*.

OFFERED AN APOLOGY.

Rose: What did he say when she told him he was only an apology for a man? Ruth: Simply asked her if she'd accept an apology.

Hold without safeguarding means of restoring it immediately in case of need.—*Reuter*.

GERMAN APPROVAL.

Berlin, April 15. The leaders of the Social Democrats and also of the non-Socialist parties have intimated approval of the Government's action in connection with the acceptance of the reparations experts' report.—*Reuter*.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILES.

FAR EAST AND INDIA COMPETING.

London, April 15. In the House of Commons, in the committee stage of the Trades Facilities Bill, Mr. Romer, referring to the competition the Lancashire textile industry is meeting in the Far East and India, moved an amendment that no loan guarantee should be given in connection with the erection of cotton mills or the provision of cotton machinery outside the United Kingdom.

Mr. Graham emphasised that no guarantee had been given to any cotton undertaking outside the United Kingdom. The real problem behind the amendment was how employment in Britain would be affected under any guarantee. The advisory committee must take all the circumstances into account. He was unable to believe that the committee would exclude the large view of the problem of unemployment. He asked Mr. Romer to withdraw the amendment, which was negatived without any division.—*Reuter*.

JUNK COLLISION.

SUMMARY COURT SEQUEL.

A collision between two junks on December 29th, had a sequel in the Summary Court to-day, when "Wa" Ming-sang, claimed \$100, the amount of damage done to his boat by a junk owned by Li Ching Po.

Mr. J. T. Prior appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the defendant.

Mr. Prior said the incident occurred at the Wing Lok Wharf. Plaintiff's junk was moored to the Praya wall to which it was at right angles, with the stern pointing towards the centre of the harbour. Defendant's junk, intending to berth alongside, crashed straight into the stern and did damage to the extent of \$108. They claimed for \$100. There had been a long enmity between the two parties. At one time defendant had carried plaintiff's goods for him, but now plaintiff not only carried his own but carried other people's on the same route as defendant.

Mr. Justice Goportz: You are not claiming for wilful damage; you are claiming for negligence?

Mr. Prior: I seek to show that there was reason for defendant's employee to be purposely careless and thus do the damage.

His Lordship: I don't presume to decide questions of navigation. I shall have to adjourn the case if the question arises.

Mr. Russ: I don't think it will. Our defence is that both junks were moored to the Praya wall. The Honam was coming in to the Canton, Macao wharf and plaintiff's junk had to move. She was turning round and the wash of the Honam carried her into the gangway of defendant's junk. The damage was caused by the collision with the gangway.

Evidence was given by the coxswain of the boat which was damaged, and he said there was plenty of room for defendant's junk. The collision could not have happened had the usual care been exercised.

He denied in cross-examination that the accident was caused in any other way than he described.

The case is proceeding.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mlle Lenglen's father has confirmed the statement that Suzanne does not intend to take part in the Wimbledon tournament. Mlle Lenglen, it transpires, is vexed not only at the alleged unfairness of English umpires, but because of the reports appearing in some English newspapers to the effect that at Cannes recently she called an umpire "a pig." Mlle Lenglen denies having used such an expression, and her father said that until an apology is forthcoming from the newspapers concerned his daughter will not play in England.

At the aerial research laboratory recently established at Randwick, near Sydney, New South Wales, one of the first experiments is control in the construction of a four-seater flying boat, designed by Squadron-leader L. J. Wackett. A unique feature of the new flying boat is that the engine cover takes the form of a small dinghy,



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which, in case of emergency, can be removed and used for rowing ashore.

During his service with the Australian Air Force in France, Squadron-leader Wackett perfected an anti-aircraft sight for Lewis and machine guns. The invention was adopted by the British army in all theatres of war. At the battle of Hamel, when machine guns were supplied with ammunition dropped from aeroplanes, the parachutes were released by a device invented by Wackett.

Ever since the discovery of the Tutankhamon tomb the Parisian has taken a half-superstitious interest in the physical misfortunes which have befallen some of those who have opened and visited the sepulchre. It has been darkly suggested that there is something mysterious and occult in the vengeance of the Pharaoh which has caused these misfortunes. Now a French scientist, Dr. J. M. Murdrus, has come forward with the opinion that they might all have been avoided if sufficient precautions had been taken by the organisers to disinfect the tomb and by the visitors to disinfect themselves. During all the centuries that the place has been closed, microbes, whose potential development is indestructible, have been awaiting the opening in order to develop in the free air.

A startling decision has just been reached with regard to the Imperial Institute. It is to be practically abolished.

Founded at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1887, by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, the object of the Institute is to form a clearing-house for information and investigation in connection with the commercial development of the Empire, and to assist in the education of the public with regard to the Imperial matters.

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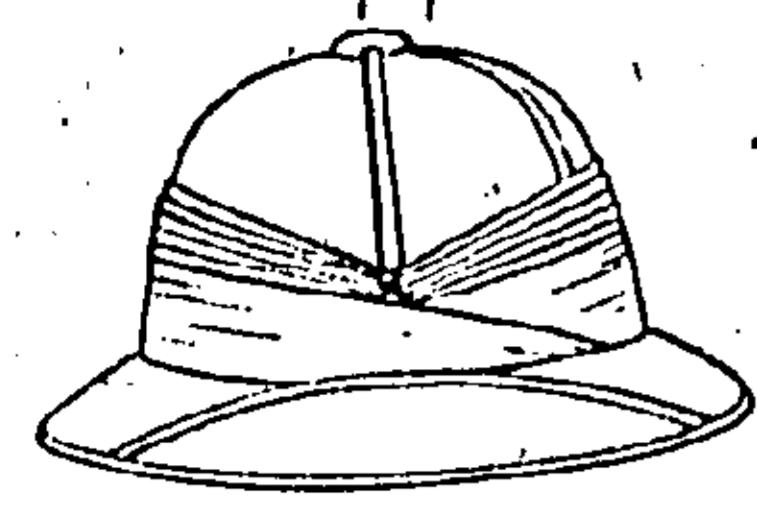
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CAMERA NEWS.



Here's a snapshot from Palm Beach.



Illinois, which is marketing enormous crops of sunflowers each year, is beginning to threaten Kansas' laurels as the "Sunflower State." Here is one of the real champions of this year's crop. They're using sunflower seed now for breakfast food.



Three parties have joined hands in Japan in protest against the existing Government. Photo shows a street scene during one of the protest meetings.



Madeline Englehart, queen of the festival in Kenosha. She was crowned after a spirited contest with more than 50 other pretty girls.



Anna Lowe Ming, of San Francisco, shows that China knows all about "the King Tut bob."



Officials of the government met in the House of Representatives in memory of the late President Harding. Photo shows President Coolidge (left) and Chief Justice Taft with bowed heads as prayer was being said.

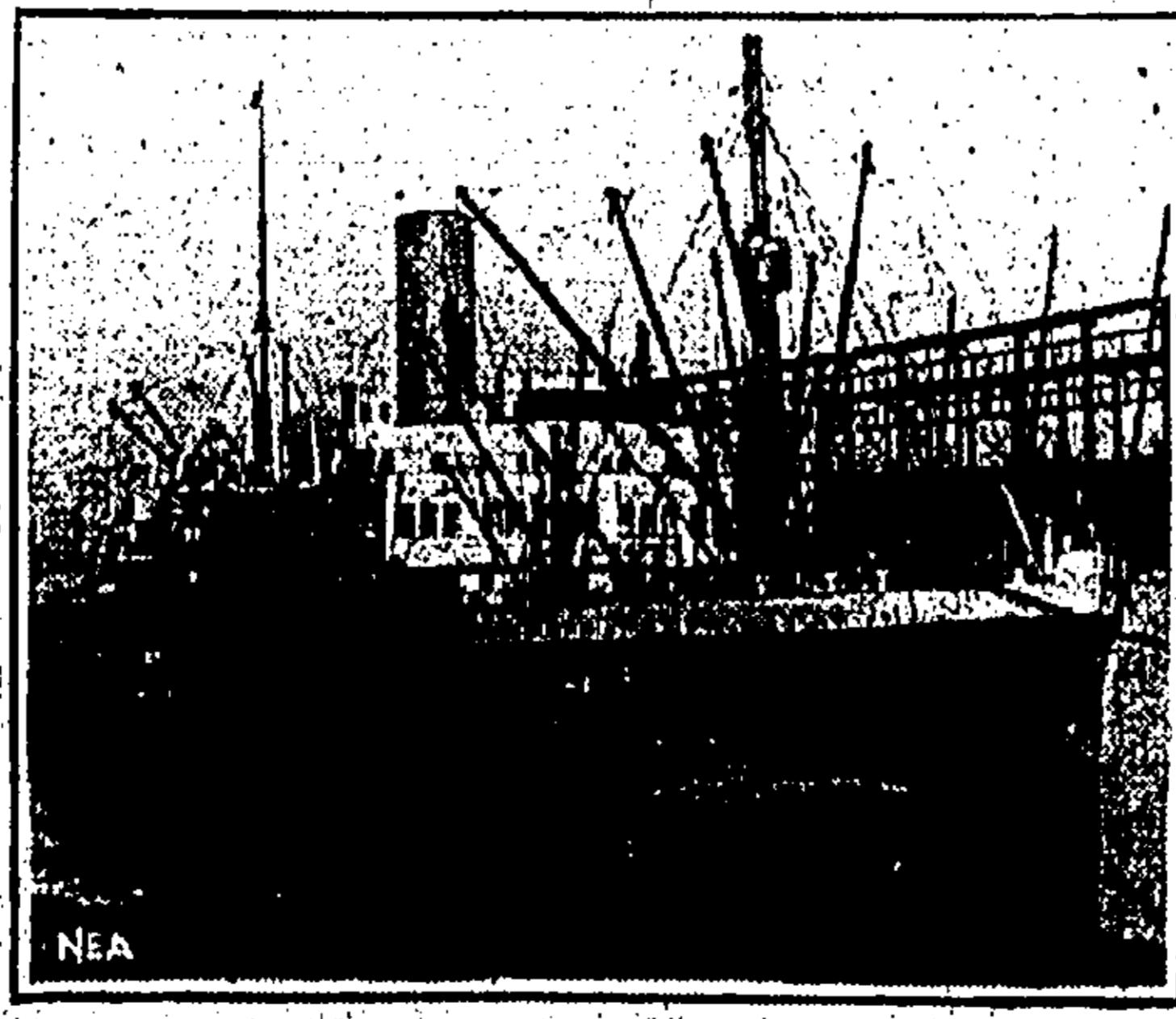


Photo shows the S. S. Orduna, the British trans-Atlantic steamer seized by U. S. customs officials for alleged rum and narcotic running.



Miss Margaret de Ferrari, daughter of a celebrated portrait painter, whose engagement to Dr. Albert Lorenz, son of the famous Vienna orthopedic surgeon, has been announced.



Miss Abigail Maria Gluck, daughter of the famous singer, recently eloped with Frank Clark of New Orleans. Their engagement was announced last December, but they did not wait for a formal wedding. She is a Wellesley student. He is a senior at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale.

THE BUICK MODEL "50" LIMOUSINE SEDAN.

Combining the qualities of a chauffeur-driven car with those of a closed car for family use, the Buick Limousine Sedan is a distinctive addition to the Buick line for 1924. It is another evidence of Buick's policy of furnishing a car for the majority of motoring needs.

The one-piece curved glass that separates the driving compartment from the tonneau can be lowered completely out of sight by simply turning a small handle on the back of the front seat. The car is then converted into a Sedan for the use of the owner or members of the family.

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TIME CHECKING.

At half-past nine one night recently, reports a London paper, the seconds tick of the mean time clock in Greenwich Observatory was heard six times (the last, louder than the others exactly at 9.30) by hundreds of thousands of listeners throughout Great Britain by the miracle of wireless, and the co-operation of the British Broadcasting Company. This unique time signal, as accurate as human ingenuity can make it, was inaugurated by the Astronomer-Royal speaking at the London station of the B.B.C., and in future twice every week-day, at 3.30 and 9.30 p.m., and on Sundays at 10 p.m., Greenwich mean-time will be similarly broadcast, the 3.30 signal from 2LO only, and the others simultaneously relayed from every B.B.C. station in the country.

But there is now another wireless check on British clocks and watches available, as apparatus has been fixed to "Big Ben," the famous clock in the 320 ft. high tower of the Houses of Parliament, by means of which an underground cable to 2LO, its chimes and hour bell are simultaneously broadcast all over the country at 7 p.m. on weekdays and 3 p.m. on Sundays.

RADIO FOR BOATRACE CROWDS.

A musical Boat Race is the latest development in broadcasting.

To relieve the tedium for hundreds of thousands who lined the Thames-side on the afternoon of April 5, the British Broadcasting Company engaged the band of the Grenadier Guards to play at the London studio.

This special musical programme lasted from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., and owners of loud speakers in gardens on the nine miles of river bank between Putney and Mortlake were invited to entertain therewith the waiting crowds. It was arranged that a narrative of previous races and outstanding incidents be broadcast during the afternoon.

SUCCESS OF THE VACUUM SYSTEM.

The Communications Department, says a Tokyo message, established a 15 kilowatt radio apparatus at the Ohsobi station in June last year and has been making experiments with it since.

The apparatus, provided with the vacuum tube, was successful and proved able, with only one-fifth of the electric power required for the "spark system," of dispatching messages 1,000 miles in the daytime and 2,500 miles at night. An experiment was made at night with the new apparatus recently between the station and the s.s. President Jefferson, when

SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD—BY WIRELESS.

Negotiations between the British Broadcasting Company and the educational authorities have brought very near experiments in the use of wireless in schools.

A national advisory committee has been formed and will this week try to evolve a general scheme applicable to all classes of schools—primary, secondary, and technical.

"A month after we have the plans completed," said an authority to a Press representative, "the whole of the London schools could be equipped with necessary apparatus."

"And there will be no difficulty about finding operators, for there is probably not a school in which there is boy or master who has made himself acquainted with the subject."

Glasgow, it is stated, has already decided to adopt the scheme, and will commence within the next few days. The first efforts will take the form of an hour's lecture each week, music, history, science and French being the probable subject.

communication was established at a range of 3,500 miles. The station reported the result to the Tokyo Department.

RADIO NOTES AND NEWS.

Distortion in Loud Speakers.

The announcement of the B.B.C. that they propose to open five more relay stations should give a fillip to the sales of low-power receiving sets, such as crystal and one-valve sets. At the same time it should increase the field of potential users of loud-speaker equipment, says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. People in the areas served by these relay stations who, with two or three valve sets, could only obtain sufficient power to operate headphones, with the same equipment will now be able to operate loud speakers.

A type of equipment which has received considerable attention from amateurs with varying degrees of success, but which up to the present does not appear to have been exploited by manufacturers to the extent which it possibly deserves, is the combination of a crystal detector and a single-valve reflex circuit. This combination is comparatively inexpensive in first cost, and much cheaper to maintain than its equivalent two valve receiver in which one valve is used as a detector. It has the further advantage of minimising what is to most valve-set users the annoyance of continually having to recharge accumulators. It is true that this has been greatly reduced by the introduction of the dull emitter valve, but there is still a great reluctance on the part of many people to discard the plain hot tungsten wire valve in their favour. This is partly on account of their first cost and partly because of the danger of impairing them by overheating. This trouble has been rather prevalent, and is due, no doubt, to the valves being fitted in receivers designed for the bright filament type of valve. The filament resistances for use in connection with these are unsuited for inexperienced use with the dull emitter valve, but with sets specially designed for use with this valve there should be no difficulty in eliminating this particular trouble, though their high price, as compared with that of the bright filament type, will, no doubt, militate for some time against their more extended use.

IMPERFECT LINK.

This feeling on the part of the public for the avoidance of the use of valves owing to the difficulties of battery-charging is evident in the devices, such as electro-magnetic amplifiers, which have been brought out to obviate the use of valve amplifiers. In general, however, the results are not so good as those obtainable with a good valve amplifier, although here, as in most things, there are good and bad valve amplifiers. In many cases discordant loud-speaker effects are unjustifiably ascribed to the loud speaker, when the real cause of the trouble is the amplifier. Most of the initial disfavour which broadcasting met at its inception was due to the poor results obtained on many loud-speaker equipments at that time. Much progress has been made since then, but there is still considerable room for improvement in the loud speaker. It is generally recognised as the most inefficient and imperfect link in the chain of broadcasting, and a large and profitable field awaits the producer of the perfect instrument.

The loud speakers on the market to-day can be divided into two classes. One class is electro-magnetic and the other electro-dynamic in its action. In the electro-magnetic type the armature is usually the diaphragm, though in one or two examples, such as the balanced armature type, the diaphragm is not acted upon directly by the electro-magnets. In this type one cause of distortion is obvious. As the armature vibrates under the action of the varying flux it alters the field strength as it approaches or recedes from the pole faces, and as a result the amplitude of vibration of the diaphragm will not be proportional to the signal current strength. In the electro-dynamic type, however, where the coil attached to the diaphragm moves in a constant magnetic field, the amplitude of vibration will be strictly proportional to the signal current.

MAIN DEFECTS.

The main distortion arises from the diaphragm and the horn. The diaphragm will have a

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VALVE SET, ALL IN ONE CABINET

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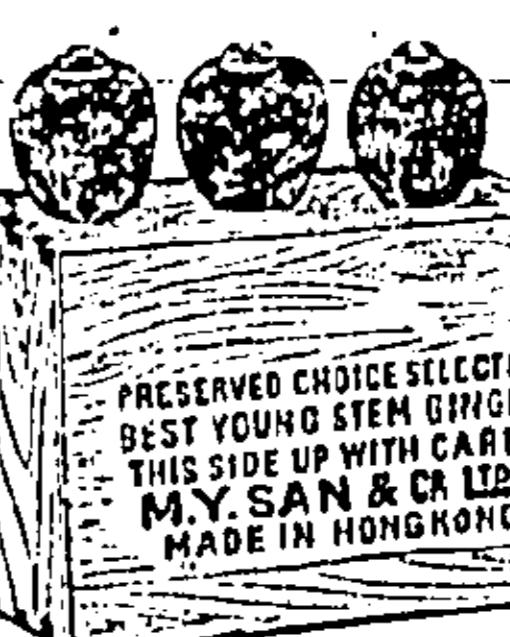
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BRANCHES AT: Manila, Singapore, Shanghai, Canton, China

THE HUMAN ZOO



A LITTLE GIRL WHO KEPT ON PLAYING.

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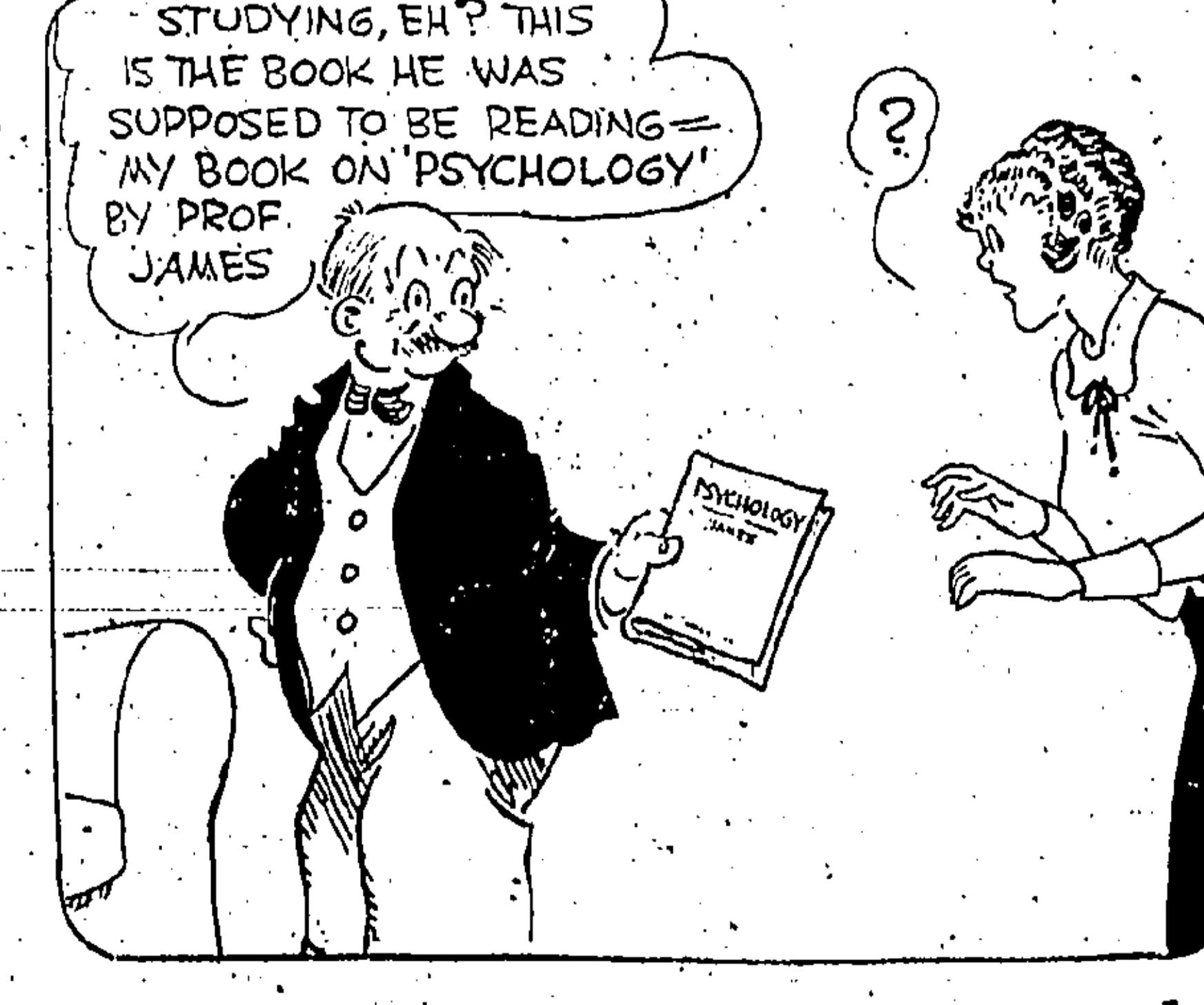
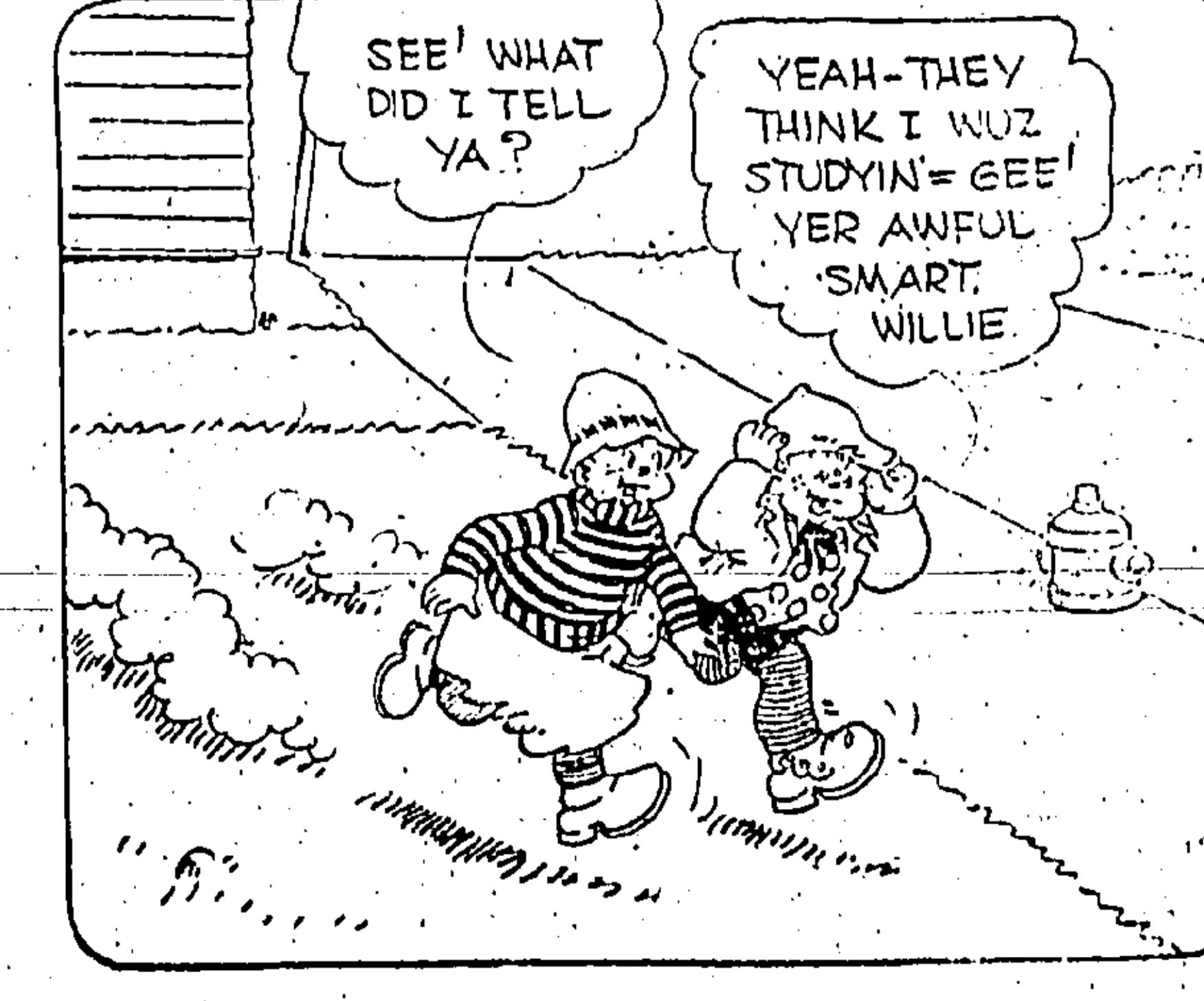
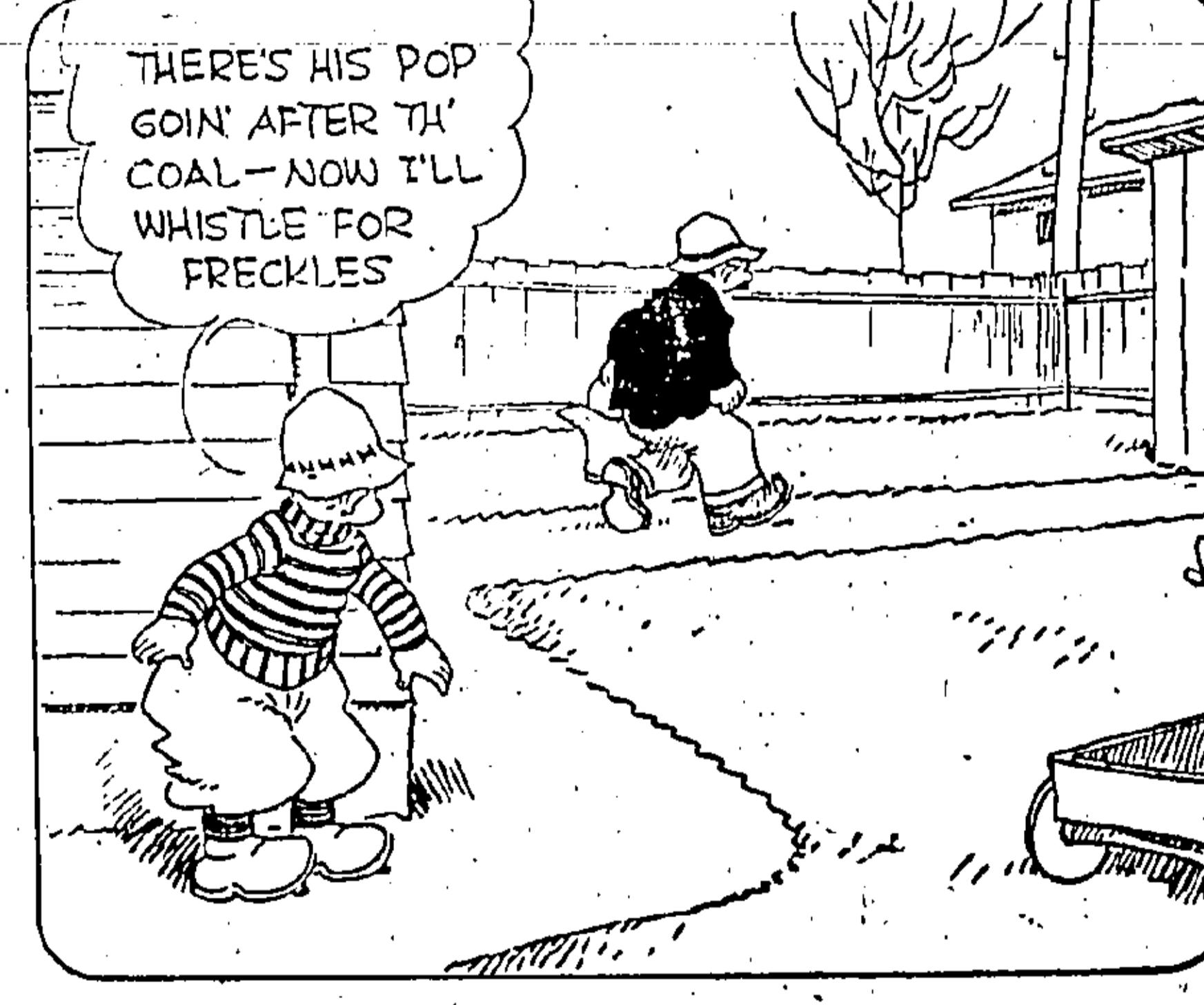
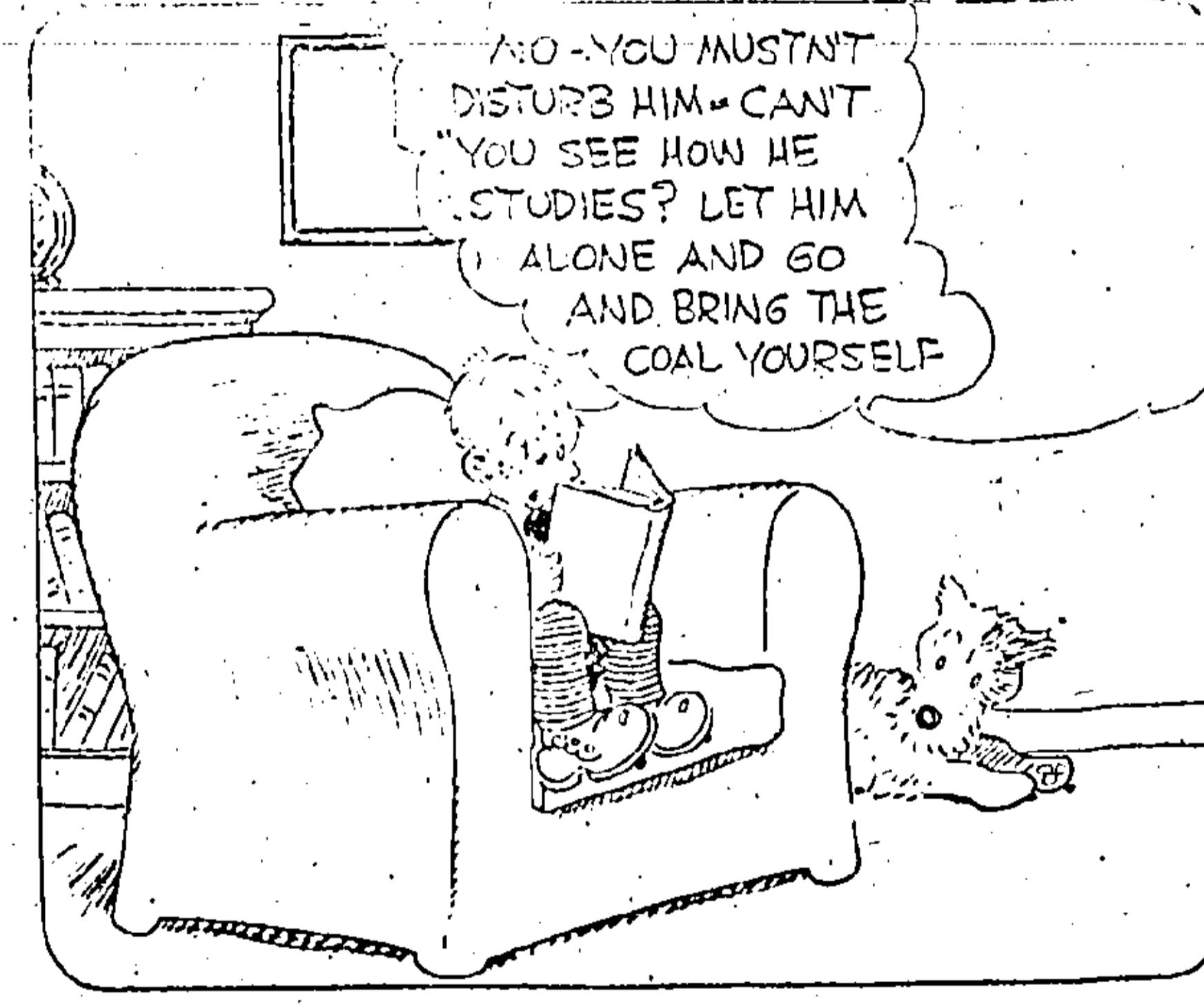
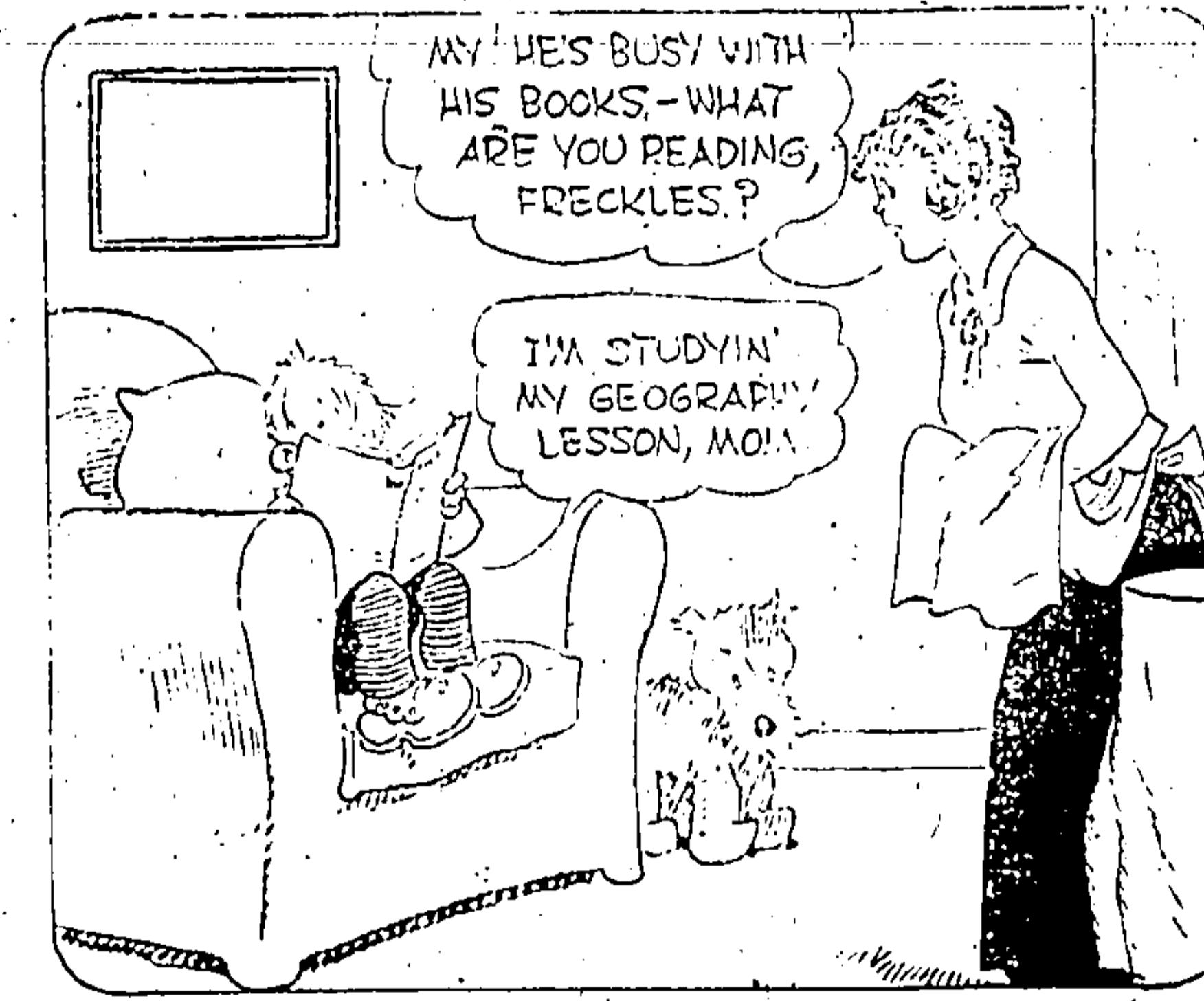
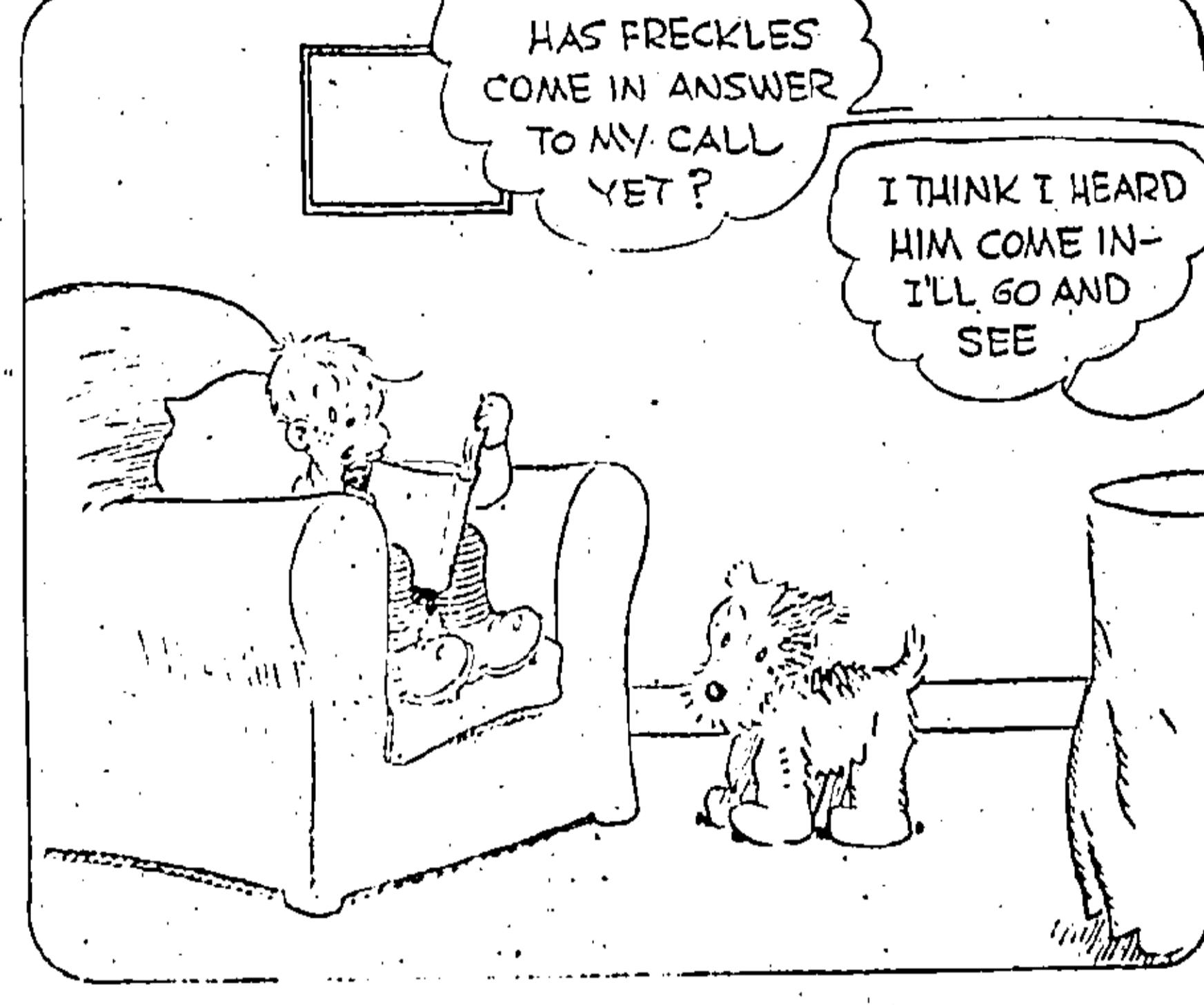
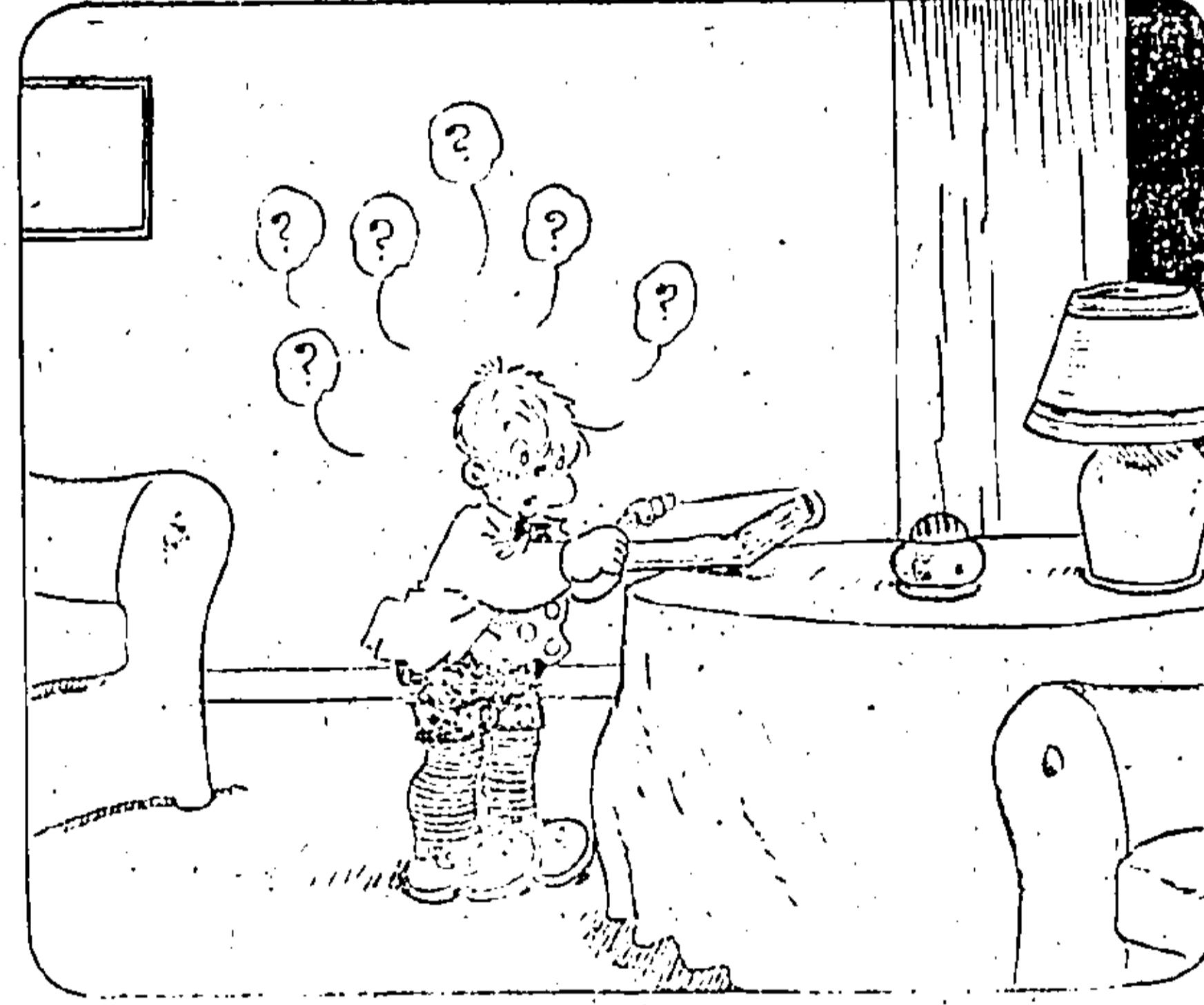
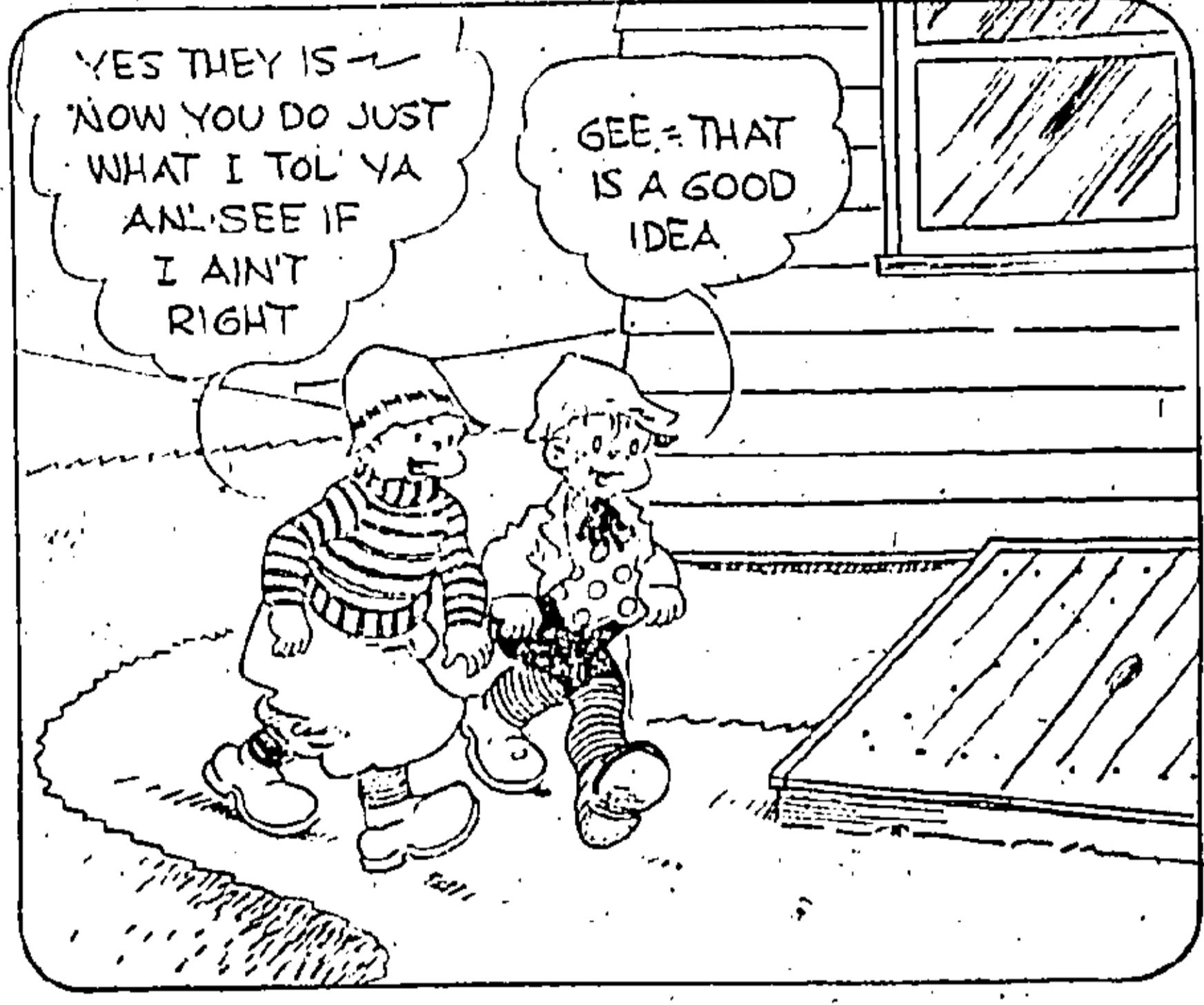
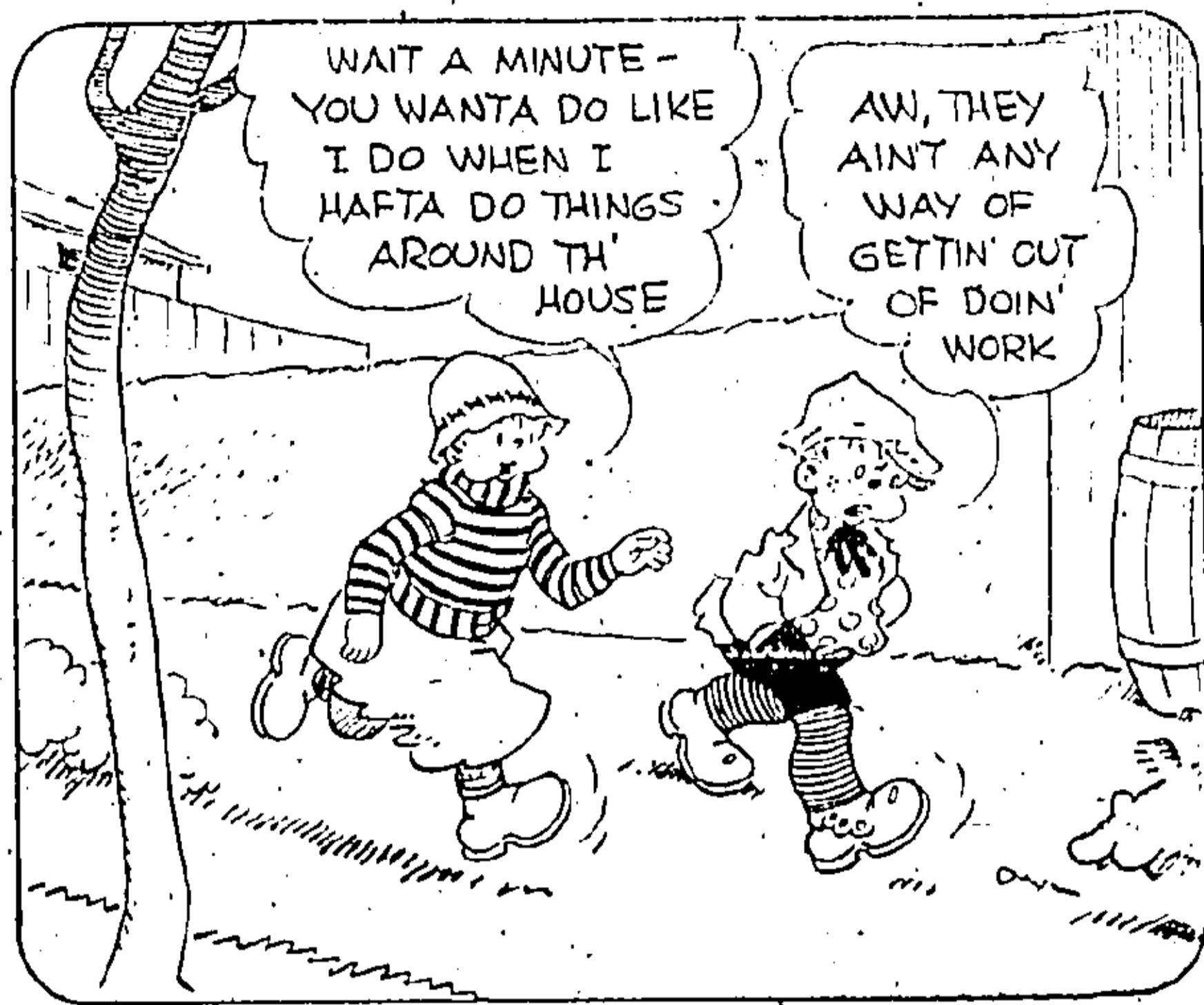
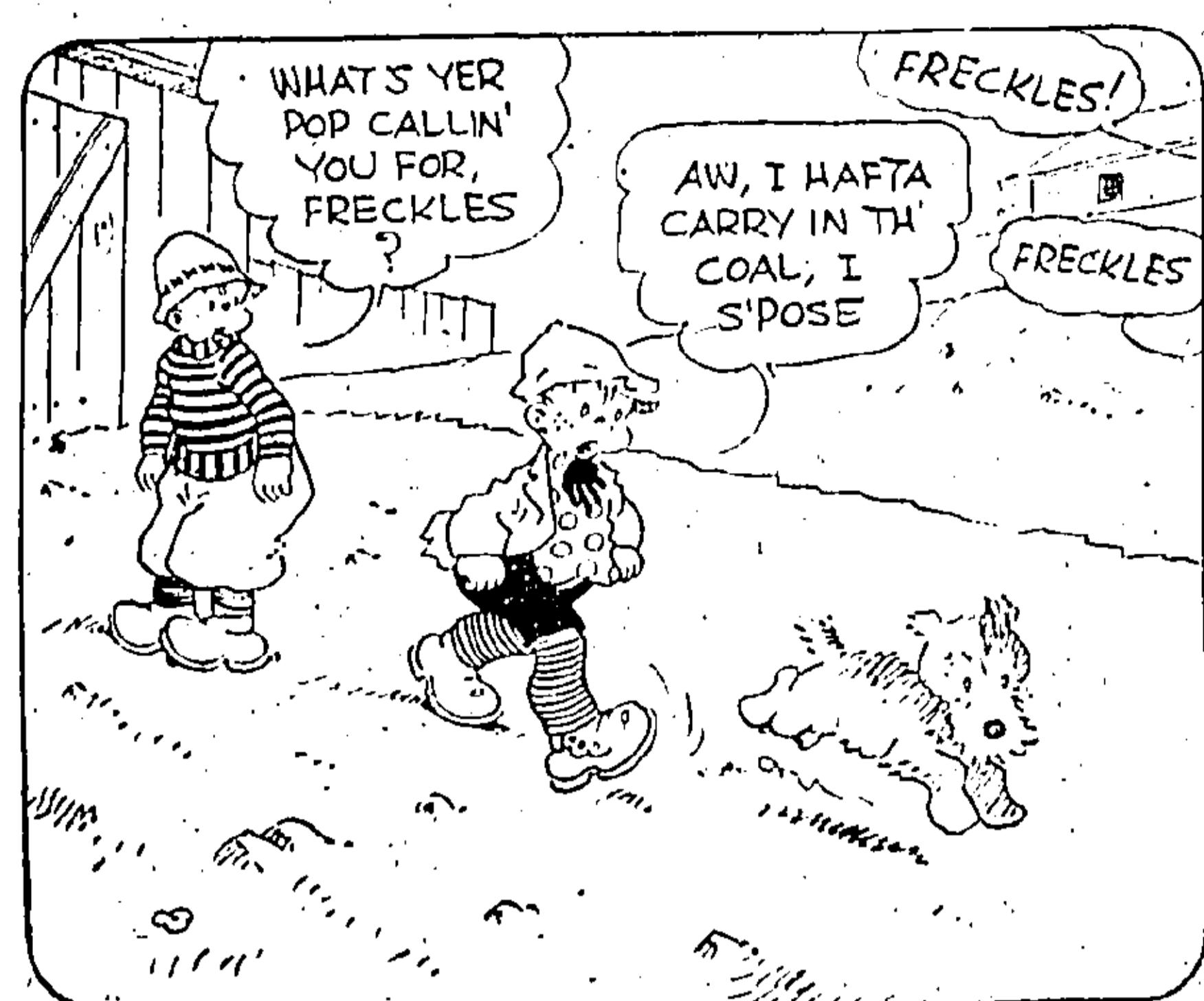
FRECKLES

AND HIS

FRIENDS.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

YEAH-NOW YER MOM
GIVES YOU ALL TH' CREDIT
FOR BEIN'-SO SMART
WHEN IT'S ME THAT
OUGHTA GET
IT!!



2-9-24

SHIPPING NEWS

The following local shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day:

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	To	Mooring
Kwangchow	B & B	Bangkok via Swatow	B 11	O 37
Kwaihsing	J. M. & C.	"	A 3	
Lahore	P. & O.	Shanghai	B 7	
Moji M.	N. Y. K.	Moji		
Andes M.	U. S. K.	Singapore	Kow. Wharf	
Adolf Bayer	B & S.	"	A 10	
At. noas	J. C. J. L.	Shanghai	A 10	
Japanes	"	Saigon		

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
A. V. Bayer	Prickelman	Shanghai	16th April
Kwongchow	J. M. & C.	Taihao via Swatow	"
Nekito M.	Y. K. K.	"	"
Kean M.	"	Katong	"
Kweichow	O. S. K.	Tianjin	"
Luobuo M.	P. & O.	Tekan	"
Luobuo	"	Singapore	"

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Toyoichi M.	J. M. & C.	Japan	17th April
Lanting	B. & B.	Meji	17th
West Ivan	P. & O.	San Francisco	17th
Nellie	P. & O.	Rotterdam	17th
Palmer	B. & C.	Singapore	17th
City of Cairo	H. L.	Hamburg	17th
Moji M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	17th
Yachima M.	C. P. & L.	Valencia	18th
E. of Australia	N. Y. K.	Yokohama	18th
Yashima M.	D. L. Co.	Malib	18th
Haiting	J. M. & C.	Hokow	18th
Chunang	C. P. & L.	Honolulu	18th
Empress of Canada	N. Y. K.	Europe	18th
Iyo M.	J. M. & C.	Manila	18th
Yuenching	M. & O.	Bremen	18th
Nienburg	P. & O.	Kihe	18th
Plany	P. & O.	Antwerp	19th
China	D. & C.	Trieste	20th

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Moji M.	N. Y. K.	Moji	17th April
Toyohashi M.	N. Y. K.	Singapore	18th
Haihong	P. & O.	Singapore	19th
Wibra M.	T. R. K.	Yokohama	21st
Muforun Maru	G. L. & C.	Singapore	21st

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods	Free	Claims	Examination Date
Banravie's	G. L. Co.	Kowloon	Apr. 17	May 1	Apr. 17
Patricia	B. & B.	Holt's	Apr. 17	May 6	Tues. & Friday.
Pres. Jefferson	A. O. L.	Hokow	Apr. 17	May 4	Apr. 19
Dacre Castle	D. & C. Co.	Kowloon	Apr. 20	Apr. 30	Apr. 19
R. C. Rickmers	O. B. C.	Kowloon	Apr. 21	Apr. 30	Apr. 19
Pres. Garfield	D. & L.	Holt's	Apr. 21	May 15	Apr. 19

Steamers' Movements.

Karmala from Hongkong arrived Lunsha on 13th April 7 a.m. The ss Nienburg will arrive about noon on the 18th inst. from Shanghai and will sail the following morning at day break via Manila, Singapore and Trieste for Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK EXCHANGE SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION

	BANKS	1165	b.	1167
1. K. & S. Bank (London)	132		119	
Chartered Bank	191		229	
Mercantile Banks A & B	229		221	
Mercantile Banks C	221		123	
P. & O. Bank	123		123	
Bank of E. Asia	974		994	

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

	145	145
550	526	526
59	40	40
353	38	38
125	35	35
125	130	130
91.6	95.9	95.9
87	88	88
10	18	18

REFINERIES.

MINING.

	246	232
87	40	48
87	28	28
3	4.80	4.80
44	68	68

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS &c.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.

	185	183	183	183
1481	1481	1481	1481	1481
190	190	190	190	190
3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
95	95	95	95	95

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	8	81	81
246	30	30	30
61	32	32	32
60	59	59	59
39	38	38	38

CANTONERS.

COMMODITIES.

	141	141	141	141
141	141	141	141	141
141	141	141	141	141
141	141	141	141	141
141	141	141	141	141

COTTON (Cotton all).

HONGKONG (Cotton all).

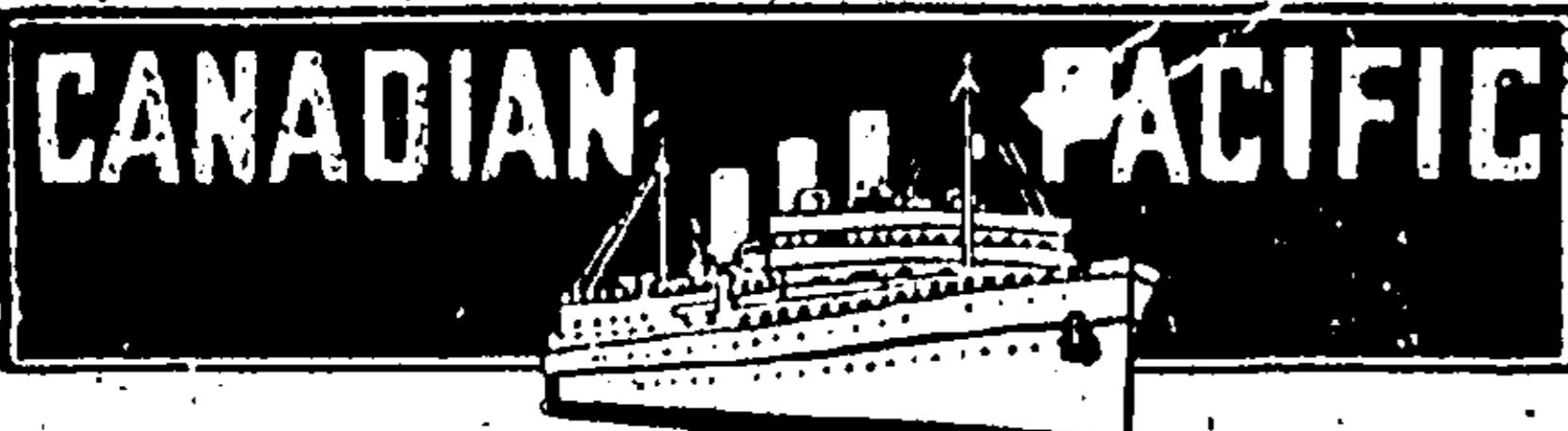
	33	33	33
33	33	33	33
33	33	33	33
33	33	33	33
33	33	33	33

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS.

Lan Crawford.

	171	171

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HOME VIA CANADA

HONGKONG TO ENGLAND
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.
From Hongkong Date From Canada Date
EMPEROR AUSTRIA Apr. 16 May 14 June 14
EMPEROR ASIA May 16 May 26 June 14
EMPEROR RUSSIA May 19 June 18 June 25 July 2
EMPEROR FRANCIA May 21 June 21 June 28 July 5
EMPEROR ALEXANDER May 21 June 21 June 28 July 5
EMPEROR NICHOLAS May 21 June 21 June 28 July 5
Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg & Hamburg.
All steamers of Canadian Pacific held here and through tickets issued.
Early reservation necessary.

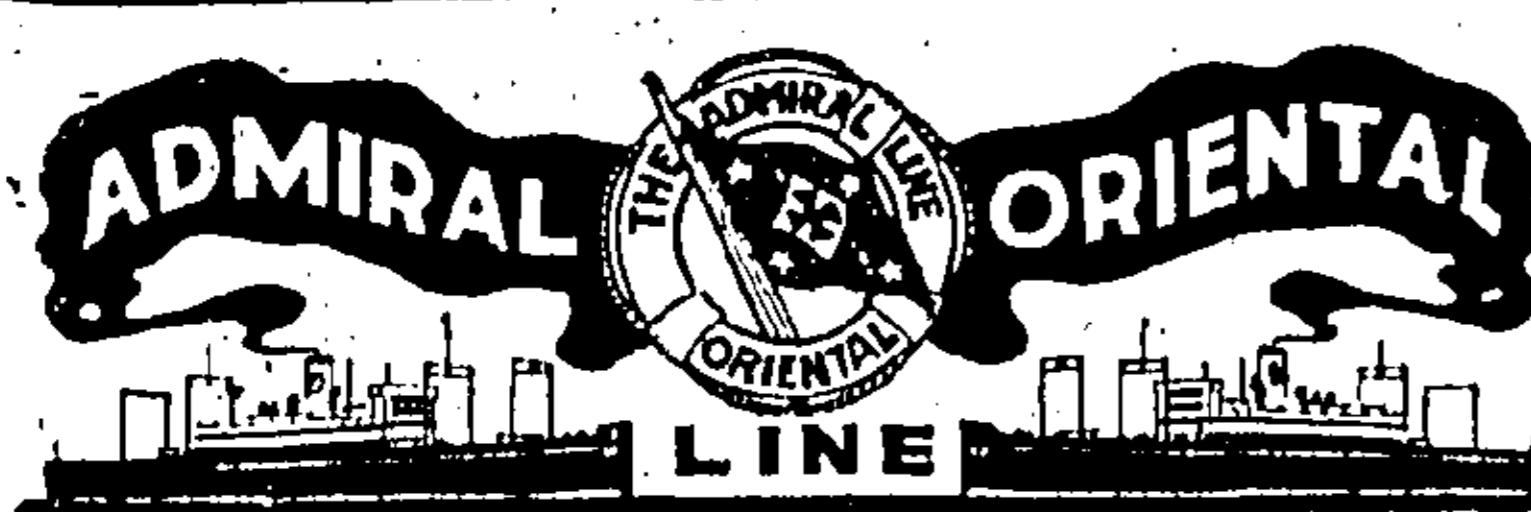
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HONGKONG MANILA SERVICE.

From Hongkong	Date	From Manila	Date	From Hongkong	Date
April 20	May 25	Empress Asia	May 25	May 25	May 25
May 10	May 25	Empress Asia	May 25	May 25	May 25
June 10	June 25	Empress Asia	June 25	June 25	June 25

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"PRESIDENT GRANT" May, 4th.
"PRESIDENT MADISON" May, 16th.
"PRESIDENT McKinLEY" 28th May.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" 9th June.
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OUTWARD BOUND

S.S. "PFALZ" 18th May.
S.S. "HOLSTEIN" about 30th May.
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" 20th June.
S.S. "SCHLESIEN" 23rd July.
S.S. "AACHEN" 20th Aug.
S.S. "COBLENZ" 12th Sep.

HOMeward BOUND

S.S. "NIENBURG" 19th Apr.
S.S. "COBLENZ" 2nd May.
S.S. "PFALZ" about 6th July.
S.S. "HOLSTEIN" about 18th July.
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" about 3rd Aug.
S.S. "SCHLESIEN" 7th Sept.
Steamers and dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

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"PRESIDENT POLK" Apr. 29th.
"PRESIDENT MONROE" May, 13th.
"PRESIDENT HARRISON" May, 27th.
"PRESIDENT VAN BUREN" June, 10th.
"PRESIDENT HAYES" June, 24th.

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Steamers: SHINYO MARU (from Shanghai) 22,000 tons. Leaves Hongkong, April 26.
SIBERIA MARU 20,000 tons. May 5.
TAIYO MARU (direct to Kobe) 22,000 tons. May 20.
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons. May 28.
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons. June 14.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

1. S.S. KNAREBRO via Suez Canal 21st Apr.

S.S. KEEMUN via Suez Canal 1st May.

S.S. CITY OF ORAN via Suez Canal 11th May.

S.S. OANFA via Suez Canal 21st May.

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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

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"SARPEDON" 22nd Apr. Marsailles, London & Rotterdam

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"EUMAEUS" 3rd May. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

"HELENUS" 12th May. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS" 16th Apr. Genoa, Miles, Liverpool & Glasgow

"TEUCHER" 1st May. Miles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

"RHESUS" 20th May. Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TYNDAREUS" 6th May. Victoria; Seattle & Vancouver

"PROTESILAUS" 23rd May. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

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"KEEMUN" 1st May via Suez & Boston

"OANFA" 21st May via Suez & Boston

"DIOME" 11th June via Suez & Boston

PASSENGER SERVICE

"SARPEDON" 22nd Apr. for Singapore; Marseilles & London

"MENTOR" 15th May. for Shanghai

"PATROCLUS" 19th May. for Singapore; Marsailles & London

"MENTOR" 16th June. for Singapore & London

"ANCHISES" 14th July. for Singapore, Marseilles & London

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U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 15th Apr.

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U.S.S.B. "West Sequana" Due Hongkong 26th Apr.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	To/From	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
LAHORE	5,252	16 Apr. 4 p.m.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
NELLORE	6,453	17 Apr. noon	M'les, L'don, A'werp, R'dam
CHINA	7,052	19 Apr. noon	M'les, London & Antwerp
PADUA	5,907	21st Apr.	Singapore & Bombay
SOUDAN	6,696	28th Apr.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KALYAN	9,118	3rd May	M'les, London & Antwerp
MIZAPORÉ	6,715	7th May	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
PLASSY	7,426	17th May	M'les, London & Antwerp
KASHIWI	8,063	24th May	M'les, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	6,813	25th May	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KHIVA	9,097	31st May	M'les, London & Antwerp
KABIGAR	8,840	14th June	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TALWA	10,000	16 Apr. 1.30 p.m.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
JAPAN	6,052	26th Apr.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
FANDA	6,956	2nd May	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKABA	6,949	25th May	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TORILLA	5,205	9th June	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Apr.	Manila, S'khan, Thursday, In.
EASTERN	4,000	28th May	Townsville, B'ban, Sydney & Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	2nd July	

Request application from Australia with the following:-
The Union B. & P. Company's steamer to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and
the P. & O. Royal Mail steamer to London via Rio Canal.
The P. & O. Branch steamer of steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

PLASSY	7,426	19 Apr. 11 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobo
NAGPORE	5,283	1st May	Shanghai & Kobo
KHIVI	9,097	2nd May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobo
EASTERN	4,000	3rd May	Moji & Kobo
TAKADA	6,949	5th May	Moji & Kobo
SICILIA	6,813	13th May	Shanghai

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.
12, Des Voeux Road, Central. Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U. K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.
GLEN GARRY	18th Apr.	GLENOGLE	22nd Apr.
GLENAMOY	7th May.	GLEN GARRY	7th June.
GLENAPP	15th May.	London, Rotterdam & H'burg	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

ASUTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong	Leave H'kong for from Australia.	Arrives S'khan	Thurs.	Is. & A'lian Ports.
TAIYUAN	26th Apr.		1st May.		

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.
(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Telephone Central No. 36.

Agents.

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(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Taking cargo for Belgian, Netherlands, German and all North European ports on direct or optional Bills of Lading, also to United Kingdom ports on optional Bills of Lading only.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
S.S. OUDERKERK due Hongkong on the 6th May.
S.S. OLDEKERK 3rd June.
S.S. 1st July

SAILINGS TO EUROPE:

Steamer.	For	Sailing on or about
ALDERMIN	Rotterdam, Hamburg, & Bremen	29th Apr.
OOSTKERK	A'dam, R'dam, Hamburg, Bremen	E. of May.
OUDERKERK	R'dam, A'dam, Hamburg, Bremen	E. of June.

For full particulars please apply to

CHINA JAVA JAPAN LIJN
General Agents York Building.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G. \$405, G. \$420, G. \$440.

YO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Apr. at 11 a.m.

SHIUEUKA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th May.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KAMO MARU ... Sunday, 27th Apr. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 7th May at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LYONS MARU ... Middle of May.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Apr.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

YOSHINO MARU ... Friday, 18th Apr. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 14th May at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Sunday, 4th May.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Thursday, 8th May.

(Calling Dolago Bay & Port Elizabeth)

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 28th Apr.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOJI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Apr.

OSAKA MARU ... Thursday, 8th May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th May.

SHIAGA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Apr.

KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Apr.

WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Apr.

For further information apply to:-

Tel. Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422.

Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

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All dates are approximate and subject

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG

HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL; PEAK HOTEL

Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

AND

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL; PALACE HOTEL;

GRAND HOTEL KALEE; MAJESTIC HOTEL

Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

HOTELS,

LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Ltd., Peking.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

THE PREMIER HOTEL IN KOWLOON.

First Class Billiard Room & Saloon Bar.

Electric Lift and Telephone to each Floor.
Tels. K.608 and K.609. Cable address: KOWLOTEL, Hongkong.

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Tel. Central 373.

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE EUROPE HOTEL.

SINGAPORE.
DANCING AFTER DINNER,
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
TEA DANCES
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.The Hotel Orchestra under the Direction of
Mr. F. R. Martens.Telephones in every room.
Telegraphic Address: "EUROPE, SINGAPORE".

Telephone No. 2740 (9 lines).

THE EUROPE HOTEL LTD.

ARTHUR E. ODELL, Manager.

WEATHER REPORT.

A "DOG FIGHT."

Eighty Writs Issued.

An action by the Countess of Warwick and other members of the Dumb Friends' League

against the Grand Council of the League, headed by the Earl of Lonsdale, was mentioned to Mr. Justice Russell in the Chancery Division last month.

Last November it was announced that dissensions in the League had resulted in writs for alleged libel being served, the plaintiffs including Lord Lonsdale.

Mr. Bennett, K. C., for the plaintiffs, yesterday said he had a motion for an injunction to restrain four of the defendants, Sir George Denton, Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Major Alec Waley, and Professor Hobday, from interfering with the conduct or management of the North London Dog's Home, and proceeding with the formation of a trust deed.

Lord Chelmsford, ex-Viceroy of India, now First Lord of the Admiralty, is expected to be one of the principal witnesses for Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Evidence from a large number of witnesses has already been taken by the commission in India.

The question in dispute was who was entitled to manage the home.

Mr. Hirst, for the defence, desired the motion to stand over to enable him to answer the plaintiffs' evidence.

His Lordship: Is there any reason to suggest that the dogs are not being properly looked after?

Mr. Hirat, K. C., said three gentlemen of the highest character and standing, forming a sub-committee, had been looking after the home for 12 months, and they would continue to be responsible.

Mr. Hirst said his side were willing to pay the superintendent's salary, and the case was allowed to stand over.

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